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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

New Machines Will Transform

Congress Eyes Rubber Dollar

Shanghai Sees Slow Relaxing

Greece Fails at Coalition

Red Cross Ships Out Flour

MORE machines — wonderful machines — knock at the door of today. Buford L. Green, printer-machinist, demonstrates to editors at Charlotte, N. C., his new "semagraph," an invention by which a linotype operates direct from copy without assistance of a human hand. The copy is written on a special typewriter, also perfected by Mr. Green, which makes dot combinations as well as letters and these dots guide the "electric eye" which directs the linotype. Sir John Adams tells 4000 teachers at the Ontario Educational Association of new machinery soon to transform the classroom. Children will learn the alphabet on portable typewriters. Talking pictures and radio will be as common as chalk and blackboards. Education will be divided into the visual and aural branches. A new subject will enlarge through the new methods—world affairs. Whether machines take or make jobs is now beside the point. We live in a machine age—and living goes on.

¶ Washington hears Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale tell a Congressional committee of the devious ways of the dollar. Its trouble is expansion and contraction. It is a rubber dollar. Submitting to an arbitrary currency system—this dilating dollar—is as foolish as measuring distance with an elastic yardstick. It makes liquidation an illusion; we believe we are pulling out of debt when we are merely piling it on. Professor Fisher would have the dollar stabilized. He would have the Federal Reserve Board forced to arrest it. Here's a paradox for the layman, called economically sound—if the dollar will stand still, the country depending on it can go ahead.

¶ Shanghai continues to bristle with cannon and bayonets, but their inactivity is encouraging. The Sino-Japanese armistice conference languishes because the Chinese insist on withdrawal before they will join a round table conference and the Japanese insist they will not withdraw in advance of a settlement. But the silence of the batteries moves shopkeepers and the stock exchange to announce a reopening on April 1. The Far East stirs with Lord Lytton's declaration at Nanking that the League intends to support no scheme which interferes with Chinese territorial integrity—which is diplomacy's witty way of saying to the invaded, "Hold on, boys; we're boosting for you," and to the invaders, "Hold off, fellows; what you're doing won't do."

¶ Greece sees a second attempt to form a coalition government break down. Royalists and Republicans fail to agree on a working union to attack the grave financial situation. In the crisis the Premier and veteran statesman, Eleutherios Venizelos, is expected to retain the present Government and make another effort to obtain financial help through the League of Nations. Failure of the much-discussed coalition comes as a surprise. A coalition government is where all the political parties get together to do something each of them is afraid to do, so that none of them can be blamed.

¶ Chicago sees the Red Cross ship out 200,939 barrels of flour for the needy, the distribution including practically every state. At the same time 30,310 tons of crushed wheat is sent to feed livestock in North and South Dakota, Idaho, and Montana. The Red Cross has requests for 650,000 barrels of flour and has been filling orders within a week of receipt. Flour and feed come out of the Government's appropriation of 40,000,000 bushels of Federal Farm Board wheat. Every taxpayer helped pay for this grain and thus each may indulge the always agreeable feeling that he is doing something for his fellow man—and his fellow man's faithful beast.

¶ Yugoslavia finds the University of Belgrade suddenly without teachers. Rector, vice-rector, deans, professors and sub-assistant instructors resign in protest against a clause in the new finance act which allows the Minister of Education to dismiss faculty members. The resignations are accepted, the Government maintaining its right to discharge those who show themselves to be against the Government. The professors claim the new law destroys university autonomy. The independent thinking of men who head the schools is a precious thing, but an American statesman recently made this declaration: Many college professors go radical today to excite an attention to themselves which they haven't the ability to command when they go straight.

¶ Premier Tardieu prepares to go to London to confer with Premier MacDonald in advance of the conference of the four major powers on the Danube federation. France and Britain have a right to talk things over in the first place—because their money will have to put things over in the last place.

Soviet Ball Bearing Factory Opens Doors

By the Associated Press

Moscow, March 29

THE new Soviet ball bearing factory, designed ultimately to be the largest in the world, began operating today.

The first section of the factory, built during the past 12 months under the supervision of American specialists, will have an annual capacity of 24,000,000 bearings, of which 3,000,000 are slated to be produced this year. It is equipped with the latest foreign machinery.

Moscow newspapers hailed the opening of the first section today as the beginning of Soviet independence of ball bearing imports, which heretofore have cost Russia millions of dollars annually.

France Resists Strong Pleas To Spend Gold

But Alarmist Opinions of Nation's Finances Laid to Politics

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Alarming statements regarding French finances should be taken with a grain of salt. They are being made by prominent politicians and their purpose is largely electoral. Yet they are in curious contrast with the recent affirmations of France's exceptional position.

The budget has been discussed in unfavorable conditions and it is generally acknowledged that it is better on paper than it will be found in reality. That there will be an actual deficit is widely believed. But it is already "to the good" that France can have its budget in this electoral year.

Serious financial organs like L'Information continue to strike a warning note. They imagine what might happen if, after the elections, the new Parliament did not possess the courage to restore order in French finances. The budgetary deficit would be prolonged. The Treasury would be obliged to resort to loans. The sinking fund would cease to operate. The state would live, as before 1926, on borrowed money.

Flight of Capital Avoided

If this were to happen and the economic crisis were to persist, the confidence now felt in the security of the French currency would be compromised. The gold holdings of France would soon be diminished. Foreign capital would fly away.

It is pointed out that at the same time that France is laying itself open to new attacks, Great Britain is pursuing a remarkable policy of economic reëstablishment. Its budgetary situation has improved, its credit has been strengthened, it possesses important immediate resources, it reimburses its creditors, it extends credits to states whose money is linked to the pound, and the pound itself grows in value.

If it should happen that London regains its strength at the moment when Paris loses its strength, the balance will turn definitely in favor of London. M. Lucien Lamoureux, until recently rapporteur of the budget, has said all these things, and he has added that unless opportune measures are taken there will be an exodus of foreign capital, toward England, which will be followed by an exodus of French capital.

The fact is that French money is perfectly sound, but that is no reason why it should be treated as foolproof. No money is fool-proof. The magnificent efforts of M. Raymond Poincaré would be wasted were the authorities now to suppose that they can be careless, extravagant and unmindful of recent lessons.

Economical Policy Upheld

So M. Germain-Martin, famous financial expert and former Budget Minister, warns his countrymen that they cannot afford to increase their expenditure nor can they afford to increase taxation. The tendency should be toward retrenchment.

By law France should have 35 per cent of gold as coverage of the fiduciary issue. It has in fact more than 60 per cent. This causes an illusion of wealth.

Illusion it is, for the possession of gold is precarious and depends on whether the franc is sought or whether the dollar and pound are sought. M. Germain-Martin admits the inconveniences of this cornering of gold. Certain economists assert that for every hundred francs of gold brought into France, other countries must restrain their credit in the proportion of 1 to 7. Hence the general fall of prices. Hence the world crisis.

The masses cannot understand why the Government, with all this gold in the cellars of the bank, should resist demands for increased pensions, insurance and social service. It is not easy to make them understand that France more than ever has need of sound public finances and a favorable economic situation.

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EDUCATOR SEES COURSES SUITED TO PUPIL'S BENT

Toronto Delegates Told of Expanding Use of Radio and Talkies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., March 29—The time is approaching when children will be educated at school according to their bent, declared Sir John Adams of London University, visiting professor of educational psychology at Harvard and the University of California, in his address before the meeting of the Ontario Educational Association here.

The evolution of education, continued Sir John, will be along the lines of the Dalton and the collective system—two-thirds Dalton and one-third collective. "Some of the fancy touches will disappear and the plain common-sense view will prevail," he said, and he forecast that the classroom of tomorrow would echo with the sounds of talking pictures and radio and that pupils would learn their alphabet on portable typewriters. The pupils of 1950, he said, will be called upon to learn one-half the amount of arithmetic, spelling and history which pupils of today are required to learn.

"Education will have to be molded into a well-organized whole. A better balance between language, science and literature must be made. More world knowledge should be taught in the classroom," Sir John considered.

Examinations Defended

"Children must learn the maximum benefits of our scientific and mechanical progress. They should also be taught how to cope with it. How not to be killed by motorcars. Bernard Shaw once said a child should be taught in school how to get on and off a street car safely. That is a general indication of what must be done," he continued.

Sir John did not agree with the views expressed by the president of a Canadian university that universities on this continent have too many examinations. In England, he said, external examiners, or professors from other universities, are used, and from an academic viewpoint results are more advantageous, although he did not admire the "police aspect" of this system. "In England we are becoming certificate-minded," he said. The Ontario education system was among the best in the world, although others were rapidly overtaking it, was his belief.

Four thousand teachers, principals, trustees, inspectors, university professors and others connected with

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Pleas for Flour Still Pouring In On the Red Cross

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—Nearly 3,700,000 persons will be fed by government wheat, for which the American Red Cross had approved applications for distribution up to the close of business March 26, it was announced yesterday.

Applications calling for 681,670 barrels of flour were from 907 Red Cross chapters. Orders for grinding the wheat were placed with 134 millers. Red Cross chapters have also requisitioned 49,324 tons of feed for distribution in 169 communities to 36,136 stock owners.

Red Cross Wheat Flows Steadily to Needy Areas

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 29—The American Red Cross is sending 30,310 tons of crushed wheat for livestock feed into northern drought areas and 200,939 barrels of flour are on their way to practically every state for use of the needy, it was learned yesterday at the temporary headquarters here. This relief work was made possible by the Government's recent appropriation of 40,000,000 bushels of the Federal Farm Board's wheat.

The crushed wheat is going principally to North and South Dakota, Idaho and Montana for distribution by local Red Cross agencies.

Altogether the headquarters here has requests totaling 650,000 barrels of flour from every state except Delaware and in many cases, it was said, the flour is reaching its destination within a week after the order is received here.

Building Honors But 14 Presidents

What prominent building between the Fens in Back Bay and the State House on Beacon Hill is divided into 14 sections, each named for a President of the United States, and what are the names chosen?

Where are the three open-air statues that in detail of their design have, one, a pair of eyeglasses, another, an empty turtle shell, and the third, a miniature representation of its own chief figure?

Dr. William Marshall Warren, dean of Boston University's college of liberal arts, is conducting a prize quiz at the college as a means to develop in the students an observant eye and these questions are among those asked. Three prizes have been offered, one of $5, another of $3 and a third of $2. The contest closes April 20.

Discovery of unsuspected and surprising details in Boston thoroughfares has been a hobby with Dr. Warren for several years.

Peace Party Seeks to Guard Loss of War-Dependent Jobs

Realizes That Dropping of Munition Plants Would Put Many Out of Work—Declares It Is Up to Nations to Bridge the Gap

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Supporters of disarmament are examining a relatively new phase of arms reduction—unemployment which would result from closing factories that manufacture the sinews of war.

Attention to this problem was focused in a recent three-day session here under the direction of the League of Nations Union. Under the chairmanship of Lord Sankey, the Lord Chancellor, speakers examined the effect of arms reduction upon workers and communities whose present livelihood depends on production of war equipment.

What, it was asked, will happen to the shipbuilders when naval yards stop building warships? And what will happen to the grocer and the baker in the communities which have grown up to supply the needs of these shipyards? Where will demobilized service men find civilian occupations? What of the stenographer in a distant factory which reduces its staff because there are fewer government orders for coat buttons?

To Mr. Ramsay Muir, chairman of the National Liberal Federation, the answer is to be sought in "conscious national planning for the new world order" of peace. Governments, he believes, must face the responsibility of planning for the transition of industries which have grown up because of government-established armament demand.

"Just as a general staff draws its theoretical plans for war," Mr. Muir declared, "so the war offices should begin to draw definite plans for the emergencies of peace.

"We should be in a position to know the exact extent of the social disorganization which would follow any definite amount of disarmament. The governments must act to safeguard workers for whom the state has a special responsibility."

A "consciously planned" transition period for workers and industry affected by disarmament, Mr. Muir added, could make use of public utility projects which would add to national resource and production. Even if such projects did not, at the beginning, appear financially successful, they would obviate waste of skill and capital, he holds. Systematic hydroelectric and port development were cited as two possible avenues for the application of this fundamental.

SINO-JAPANESE AGREE TO POINT IN TRUCE TERMS

Parties Still at Deadlock on Withdrawal of Invader's Troops

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, March 29 — Despite the deadlock in the Sino-Japanese armistice conference concerning the withdrawal of Japanese troops, the delegates today approved the first point of the draft agreement, which the neutral ministers presented yesterday, providing for definite cessation of hostilities. It is now apparent that the Japanese do not intend to yield in their contention that their troops must hold the line between Chapei and Woosung until a settlement has been finally reached. The Japanese insist that they cannot credit the Chinese Government's ability to control its army so as to give assurance that the army will not advance into evacuated territory. The Chinese aver that they cannot join any round table conference until the Japanese army withdraws inside the Settlement.

Fortunately, however, an armistice exists in fact, and confidence is growing that hostilities will not be resumed, even if the conferees fail to agree. On this assumption the International Settlement authorities today removed the curfew regulations imposed since Jan. 28. Chinese shopkeepers and the Stock Exchange also agreed to resume business on April 1 after two months' cessation partly due to financial stringency.

The Japanese military are busily strengthening their defenses in the occupied territory, apparently anticipating a long stay. Practical Chinese business men, realizing that the occupation will probably be lengthy, are taking steps to resume what trade and commerce is possible.

Leaders Discuss Vargas's Attitude

PORTO ALEGRE, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, March 29 (By U. P.)—Brazil's political outlook took on a threatening aspect again as leaders of the powerful Liberal and Conservative Parties met yesterday at the Cachoeira Fazenda near here to consider Provisional President Vargas's recent refusal to accede to demands for a prompt return to constitutional government and for punishment of army officers for attacks on newspapers.

The Cachoeira conference was opened by Federal Interventor Flores da Cunha, who will reveal President Vargas's counter-proposals to the "Gaucho demands for the constitution."

Leaders attending the meeting include Lindolfo Collor and Dr. Mauricio Cardoso, who resigned as Ministers of Labor and Justice, respectively in the Vargas Cabinet on March 20 in protest against the President's attitude on holding elections.

COALITION ATTEMPT GIVEN UP IN GREECE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ATHENS, March 29—The scheme for formation of a coalition government finally broke down at the second conference of party leaders presided over by President Zaimis yesterday, as the Royalist, Mr. Panayoti Tsaldaris, refused coöperation, though he would have been prepared for a partial coalition with the Republicans. This, however other leaders considered inadequate to meet the present grave situation.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, it is understood, will now retain the present government and carry on without change of policy, endeavoring to obtain financial relief through the League of Nations.

HOOVER RESISTS MOVE FOR FULL BONUS PAYMENT

Declares All Must Serve in Allowing Government to Balance Budget

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—Emphatic warning that he is absolutely opposed to proposed bonus legislation that would add approximately $2,000,000,000 to the expenses of the Government was served today by President Hoover.

Taking notice of a move in the House of Representatives for immediate full payment on adjusted service certificates, Mr. Hoover vigorously declared that he has not changed the position defined in his appeal at the American Legion convention in Detroit last September. "Such action," the President said today, "would undo every effort that is being made to reduce government expenditures and balance the budget."

Bonus backers in the House claim to have the 145 votes necessary to bring a bill from committee to the floor of the House for consideration.

The President's statement follows:

"Informal polls of the House of Representatives have created apprehension in the country that a further bonus bill of $2,000,000,000 or thereabouts for World War veterans will be passed.

"I wish to state again that I am absolutely opposed to any such legislation.

"I made this position clear at the meeting of the American Legion in Detroit last Sept. 21 and the Legion has consistently supported that position. I do not believe any such legislation can become law.

"Such action would undo every effort that is being made to reduce government expenditures and balance the budget.

"The first duty of every citizen of the United States is to build up and sustain the credit of the United States Government.

"Such an action would irretrievably undermine it."

CUTS FORECAST IN OCEAN FARES

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—The United States Lines, it was reported here today, are ready to announce drastic reductions in transatlantic passenger rates.

Estimates of the reduction were running as high as 20 per cent, but there was no official information available at United States Shipping Board headquarters. Mr. T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the board, said that the United States Lines were doing well to make preparations for reductions, inasmuch as transatlantic passenger rates are higher now than before the war, while costs of operation are lower.

Shipping circles were especially interested to see what effect a reduction by the United States Lines might have in inducing the transatlantic passenger conference, which includes all the leading transatlantic steamship lines, to take a similar step to meet the competition.

Ocean Travel the Topic

LONDON, March 29 (AP)—Representatives of all transatlantic steamship lines that carry passengers will meet tomorrow in Brussels to discuss the future of transatlantic travel. It was understood that a reduction of their rates might be considered.

Considerable secrecy was maintained, but it was reported that the Brussels meeting was arranged for the mutual convenience of the American, French, German and British lines.

GERMAN-ITALIAN RIGHTS GUARDED IN DANUBE PLAN

British Send Invitation to Powers for Parley on Financial Aid

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 29—The British Government's invitation to France, Germany and Italy for holding a four-power conference in London to discuss the Danubian situation is understood to have been the outcome of conversations in Paris, Berlin and Geneva.

The object is to obtain unity of action among the great European powers for keeping central Europe generally and Austria and Hungary in particular from financial collapse. The French plan for some kind of economic federation of Danubian states as a prelude to granting further international loans is thus to be discussed.

The British Government is prepared to give sympathetic consideration to any scheme which seems likely to afford relief for central Europe provided it doesn't threaten British Empire trade, but it feels that the first essential is to obtain a common aim and especially to satisfy Germany and Italy that nothing is contemplated that is likely to be inimical to the interests of these powers.

It is recognized that there may be difficulties in getting together authoritative representatives in time to agree upon a united plan before April 11, when the Disarmament Conference reassembles, for unless this is done the general European situation will be so uncertain to render further progress at Geneva improbable.

Berlin Welcomes Plan To Aid Danube Area

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 29 — Germany welcomes as a hopeful step for the solution of European economic problems the suggestion of the British Government for a conference in London upon the proposed federation of the five Danubian states.

At German Foreign Office yesterday it was indicated that the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, would probably be unable to attend the London session. This is due to preoccupation with domestic issues which are coming to the front in the forthcoming elections. Dr. Bruening has already arranged an extensive speaking tour in behalf of President von Hindenburg, which conflicts with the conference dates which probably will be April 4 to 9.

Kiwanis Speaker Asks for Régime Of Sound Policies

More soundness and stability in the country's attitude toward domestic and foreign problems, business, the stock market, governmental expenditures, tariffs, taxation, prohibition and war debts was urged by Mr. James R. Bancroft, president of the American Institute of Finance, in an address before the Boston Kiwanis Club at the City Club today.

Mr. Bancroft pictured Congress waving the baton demanding that war debts be paid, but at the same time erecting higher tariff walls to prevent their payment.

"We storm about a sales tax to balance our national budget which transcends every other consideration," he continued, "and trample it down in Congress with tactics of the cheering section, though it would mean but $22.50 a year to the man who spends $1000."

Those who take their money out of the banks are just the ones to criticize bankers because they will not lend, the financier declared. And those who bury their money in holes and vaults are just the ones to wonder why business isn't good, he continued. "We cry for business to recover, but we take every known step to prevent it," he concluded.

Finances Voted For Andean Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — One million pesos expenditure on the Uspallata road through the Andes has been assured by the Chilean and Argentine Governments. Improvement work on the highway is to commence immediately.

The road over the Andes is an integral part of the general All-America highway scheme. Although it is traversed every year by thousands of cars, its condition leaves much to be desired and even moderately bad weather closes it entirely.

The Uspallata road is also one of the highways of romance, though much of its story, in fact and in fiction, is yet to be told. There are accounts by travelers, Basil Hall, "Galloping Head" and Charles Darwin, to mention only three.

YUGOSLAV POLITICS INVOLVES UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 29—The rector of the university, the vice-rector and the deans of all the faculties resigned as a protest against the clause in the Finance Act allowing the Minister of Education to dismiss university professors thus destroying the autonomy of the institution.

The resignations have been accepted. The act in question is aimed against anti-government professors.

Haydn Bicentennial Initiated in Austria

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

Vienna, March 29

BICENTENARY celebrations in honor of the composer, Franz Joseph Haydn, began officially yesterday at Rohrau, a small village in Lower Austria, 20 miles east of Vienna.

A bronze relief of Haydn was placed on the front of his early home and a commemorative sapling planted in the courtyard. President Wilhelm Miklas, representatives of the Government and of the province of Lower Austria and of leading music societies were present.

Higher Price Level Urged For Dollar

Banking Subcommittee Expected to Report Stabilizing Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—A new dollar, which will always buy the same amount of butter and eggs and will not let prices, even of stocks and bonds, go skyrocketing up or down, shortly will be recommended to Congress, it was learned today.

Representative Alan T. Goldsborough (D.) of Maryland, chairman of the Stabilization Subcommittee of the House Banking and Currency Committee, said he expected the subcommittee would report out a bill requiring the Federal Reserve Board to stabilize the dollar at a much higher price level than the present.

He expressed this hope for prompt action after the subcommittee was told by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale that the country and its people are staggering today under a greater load of debt than ever in spite of efforts on every hand to liquidate.

Apparently liquidation is only an illusion based upon a variable system of currency, he explained. As a matter of fact, he held, the struggle to liquidate has resulted only in involving the nation in a heavier burden of debt which can only be thrown off by expansion of currency and a deliberate reëstablishment of normal price levels.

This situation, he said, is entirely due to the arbitrary currency system to which the country submits. He considered it as foolish to measure values in terms of the fluctuating dollar as it would be to measure distances in terms of a rubber yardstick.

Professor Fisher insisted that the Federal Reserve Board had the power to arrest the chain of events and restore normal conditions. Had it used powers to counteract credit contraction by releasing new currency and maintaining a constant quantity, the economic condition of the country would have promptly righted itself. And what he wants Congress to do now is to require the board to do just this and maintain a constant volume of currency, using its powers to counteract either under-expansion or contraction of credit.

The board, according to Professor Fisher's analysis of the situation, did not do this. It permitted contraction to continue, resulting immediately in falling prices. "Shrinkage of assets," attended by "reduction of net worth" and bankruptcies, followed. Next came falling profits, shutdowns in industry, falling off in trade and unemployment.

The last steps in Professor Fisher's chain of events were "pessimism and distrust," resulting in hoarding, which in turn further contracted currency and caused banks to fail. Finally came changes in the interest rate, which, he explained, actually went way up although the apparent rate went down. A fall of 5 per cent in prices, he said, amounts to an actual increase of 5 per cent in the rate of interest.

NEW JERSEY WET BILL VOTED DOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 29—The long-projected bill providing for repeal of the Hobart state enforcement act which passed the New Jersey Assembly, was voted down by the Senate today after a sharp debate. The vote was 11 to 9, four Democrats joining with five Republicans to defeat the bill, which had been introduced early in the session by Assemblyman Anthony J. Siracusa (R.) of Atlantic City.

After the upper house acted on the Hobart repeal, it passed by a vote of 14 to 6 a prohibition referendum bill introduced by Senator Clifford R. Powell (R.) of Burlington. It provides that counties may indicate in the fall election their desire to retain their powers of local enforcement as conferred by the Hobart Act.

BULGARIAN FINANCE PLANNED BY LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

SOFIA, Bulg., March 29—Mr. Nikola Stoyanoff, Bulgarian Director of State Debts, on his return from Paris yesterday, informed the press that the Finance Committee of the League of Nations has decided to recommend that Bulgaria should temporarily make only half its current payments of interest and sinking funds upon its existing foreign debts in foreign money.

The other half would be deposited in the Bulgarian National Bank in the national currency, to be used as the representative of the League of Nations direct

GARNER WINS HOUSE UNITY ON TAX NEED

Speaker Descends to Floor in Moving Appeal to Maintain Dollar

LaGUARDIA PLEDGES INSURGENT SUPPORT

Substitute Revenue Measure Proposes Postal Rise, and Specific Trade Imposts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—In an unprecedented appeal to the House membership, Representative John N. Garner (D.) of Texas, leaving the Speaker's rostrum, and speaking from the floor, asked those who approved of balancing the national budget to stand.

With a shout, nine-tenths of the membership sprang to their feet.

"Now let those who do not want to balance the budget rise," said the Speaker.

No one stood up.

"This is a gesture that ought to restore to the American people confidence in the American budget," exclaimed Mr. Garner.

The incident came as a climax to a moving personal appeal elicited from Mr. Garner in connection with the fight over the pending tax bill, that has brought the defeat of the sales tax by a coalition of Progressive insurgents.

Mr. Garner's speech came just prior to the introduction of a set of far-reaching alternative tax proposals, prepared by the subcommittee under Representative Heartsill Ragon (D.) of Arkansas and approved by the whole committee under Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.) of Georgia, chairman, this morning.

Major Levies

The major levies include a proposed postal rate increase from 2 to 3 cents on first-class mail, a stock purchase tax, a 3 per cent automobile tax, an admission tax and a list of miscellaneous and specific imposts on individual industries.

The new taxes, plus undefeated sections of the old bill, are estimated to raise a total of $1,261,000,000.

Mr. Garner's speech was extraordinarily moving in its quality of personal appeal to the partiotism of the members. It was followed immediately by Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R.), of New York, minority floor leader, who responded to the speaker in the same vein and pledged his party's coöperation. Representative Crisp thereupon began the presentation of the new taxes.

As Mr. Garner rose to address the House at 12:10 the entire membership stood and gave him a perfunctory greeting. When he concluded a far different scene ensued, the cheers were spontaneous and prolonged from both sides of the chamber. Mr. Garner spoke extemporaneously and rarely lifted his voice.

He avoided oratorical devices. As he appealed at one place for "brotherliness" among the membership in the patriotic interests of the whole country, the red-faced, white-haired man, with his projecting white eyebrows, sounded like a kindly, warm-hearted southern minister, appealing to his congregation in a Texas camp meeting.

Dollar Slump

Mr. Garner referred to the slump in American dollar exchange over the world that has come in the last few days as a result of action in the House. The world, Mr. Garner declared, had interpreted the House as an indication that Congress would not balance the budget. The interpretation, he asserted, was erroneous.

It was at this point that he made his dramatic request for members favoring the balanced budget to arise—a gesture so far as known unprecedented in House history. Though he had not favored the sales tax himself, he declared he had approved it in committee because he believed the nation's finances must be put in order.

Now he repeated his plea. Any taxes today, he said, no matter how bad, were better than no taxes at all. If the budget were not balanced he predicted dire consequences, a panic such as the country had not known since it was founded, a fiscal situation such that no bank in the country could meet its depositors.

Mr. Garner at the outset explained that he had not entered the debate because he felt, as Speaker, he should maintain a nonpartisan attitude. He traced the history of the reconstruction measures since President Hoover first summoned members of Congress last fall.

He recalled that the Democratic steering committee of House and Senate had unanimously accepted the statement, "It is of primary importance that the budget be balanced promptly."

"I believed it then, I believe it now," said the Speaker. "Heavy taxes of some kind are necessary to sustain our country's credit in the eyes of the world." Mr. Garner revealed that he had opposed the sales tax, but added, "The worst taxes you could possibly levy would be better than no taxes at all."

"I appeal to you not only in the name of the party but of that of the country," Mr. Garner continued, "since you have cut out a levy that would raise more than $500,000,000, that it is your paramount duty to restore some taxes to this bill in order that this country's budget integrity may be maintained."

"As surely as I stand in the well of this House, if Congress declines

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WORLD SEEKS POWER BEHIND RISE IN POUND

Looks Back of Speculation to Find Actual Cause of Strength

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—An extraordinary serial story, "The Adventures of the Pound Sterling," is running through the financial news columns these days.

The pound today is quoted at $3.81, whereas the low for 1932 is $3.35.

A dénouement is not yet in sight. Efforts are being made to foresee it, but so far the climax is obscure.

Back of sterling's newly found strength, foreign exchange dealers point out there undoubtedly is a wave of speculation which British authorities have sought in the recent past to check. Inasmuch as speculators have, or think they have, good reasons for a given course of action, much gossip and conjecture are going the rounds as to what this rise in British currency signifies.

Much of this talk is already familiar. Great Britain, for example, has adjusted its budget. It is entering the season when its balances are normally favorable to its exchange. Foreign trade is beginning to look its way. It has escaped the serious inflation which many feared would follow abandonment of the gold basis last September. It has virtually repaid the huge credits obtained in France and the United States for the support of the pound.

But some bankers point out that the situation requires a broader interpretation. Great Britain, it is suggested in these circles, may well be reasserting — even though unintentionally—its position of world financial leadership from which the pessimists promptly deposed it late in September, 1931, with the lapse from gold.

Consideration is also being given to international political aspects of the story as it now seems to be taking form. It is suggested that an England which was showing marked recovery from the business slump would be most strategically situated to impress on other countries its attitude toward world problems, notably reparations.

With the Lausanne conferences set for June, there is a disposition in Wall Street to view its financial improvement in the light of how strongly placed it might find itself at that important meeting of the nations, and to what extent and in what directions it might make its influences felt.

Squires Under Fire In Newfoundland

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 29 (AP)—The Government of Sir Richard Squires, Premier, was facing fresh attacks today as his opponents in Parliament planned renewal of the battle that kept it in session until after midnight last night.

During the turbulent session one member of the Executive Council, Mr. Philip Lewis, resigned, and a group opposing the Squires Government issued a statement asserting that it could not "countenance" the Administration's "grave misdemeanors."

Dr. Alexander Campbell, Member of Parliament from St. Johns West, and a member of the Executive Council, was fined $7130 by the Supreme Court yesterday following conviction on a charge of accepting an emolument while a Member of Parliament. The conviction automatically debarred him from Parliament.

Students Abandon Coal Area Survey

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 29 (AP)—Halfway successful in their visit to Kentucky, a group of approximately 70 eastern college and university students today headed homeward from where they came last Friday to make a sociological survey of the troubled southeastern Kentucky coal fields.

Defeated in their intention to visit mining camps in Harlan and Bell Counties, the students succeeded in unfolding to Gov. Ruby Laffoon of Kentucky and Gov. Henry H. Horton of Tennessee their story of alleged mistreatment by Tennessee and Kentucky officers.

Both Governors told them in effect there was nothing they, as chief executives of the bordering states, could do about their case. They were advised that the only course for their alleged mistreatment was with the courts.

College Faculty Protests

ITHACA, N. Y., March 29 (AP)—Demanding a federal investigation, two Cornell University societies have wired vigorous protests to Gov. Ruby Laffoon and Senator Edward P. Costigan (D.) of Kentucky, against the ejection of delegates of the National Student League who had intended making an investigation of conditions in the coal fields of that State.

Missouri Support Of Reed Limited; Wet Planks Lose

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 29 (AP)—Missouri's 54 delegates to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago June 27 will "use all honorable means" to obtain the presidential nomination for Mr. James A. Reed, former United States Senator, but will not be bound to support him "until personally released," as they were at Houston four years ago.

Members of the resolutions committee said that while the instruction is binding on the delegates in the early balloting, it means, in effect, that the delegates will be free to go to another candidate if and when it appeared Mr. Reed no longer has a chance for the nomination.

In political circles today, it was generally believed that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York would receive the bulk of the Missouri votes, should Mr. Reed be eliminated. On instructions from Governor Roosevelt, his supporters did nothing in the state convention which might have "embarrassed" Mr. Reed.

Three wet planks were submitted to the platform committee, but all of them were rejected.

Confident Note Sounded By Iowa's Democracy

DAVENPORT, Iowa, March 29 (AP)—Democrats in their state convention here today were told by Mr. Frank O'Connor, temporary chairman, that it is their privilege and responsibility to select the next President.

He sounded a high note of confidence predicated, he said, on the belief the American electorate has "become conscious of its betrayal under Republican rule," and will turn to "a party of civil and political morality and sound government."

Contending that the supreme issue between the two parties at present is that of tariff and taxation he said the Democrats "have consistently fought to levy our tariff in a manner to give fair protection to the American manufacturer and at the same time to protect the American consumer and working man from unjust and dishonest tribute."

Apple Blossom Queen Selected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Miss Helen Ames Washington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lafayette Washington of Overbrook, a suburb of Philadelphia, and a lineal descendant of the full brothers of George Washington, has been selected by Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival authorities as Queen Shenandoah IX of the annual blossom fête to be held at Winchester, Va., about the first of May, it has been announced.

In keeping with the spirit of the bicentennial celebration honoring Washington, the festival authorities chose a member of that family to reign over the fête. In honor of Washington, a special division of the "Trail of the Pink Petals," the parade in which the queen rides through Winchester in triumph, will present a historical sketch of the association of Washington with Winchester.

In addition, episodes in the life of Washington will be combined in the coronation ceremony for the queen, the ball in her honor and the annual fête pageant in which more than 1000 school children will take part.

'Semagraph' Sets Type Mechanically; Electric Eye 'Reads' Light Symbols

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 29 (AP)—A man who dreamed for 15 years of a machine to do the work of a linotype operator today read in his home newspaper the statement of experts that he had made the greatest contribution to the printing business since the linotype itself was introduced.

It is called the semagraph—literally, a machine that reads and writes. The reading is a mystery to the layman and the writing is in the form of ordinary lines of type, thousands of which make up the daily newspaper.

Mr. Buford L. Green, the inventor, demonstrated it yesterday to newspaper and press association men. Mr. Curtis S. Johnson, publisher of the Charlotte Observer, gave financial backing for the semagraph's development.

Mr. Green's invention is really two inventions. One of them, an electric typewriter, solved the problem of spacing which up until now has hindered every effort at automatic linotype operation. On this machine the reporter, or copy preparer, writes the story.

Directly under each letter is a symbol. A scale tells exactly when a line of a given size of type has been "written." If the line has too few letters, a special key carries the carriage back and a symbol "informs" the mystic linotype keyboard that each ordinary spaceband, or each letter, must have a thin space inserted in addition.

This copy is then ready for the typesetting machine—linotype or intertype. Inserted under a tiny point of light below each letter is a photoelectric cell—called the electric eye. It registers the light impulse and transmits it to a magnetic light relay which trips the releases of matrices just as is now done by the human hand.

It is estimated that one man will be able to handle four linotype machines after installation of the new attachment. His sole duties will be to insert copy, unload type, and keep the machine in repair as does the ordinary composing room machinist.

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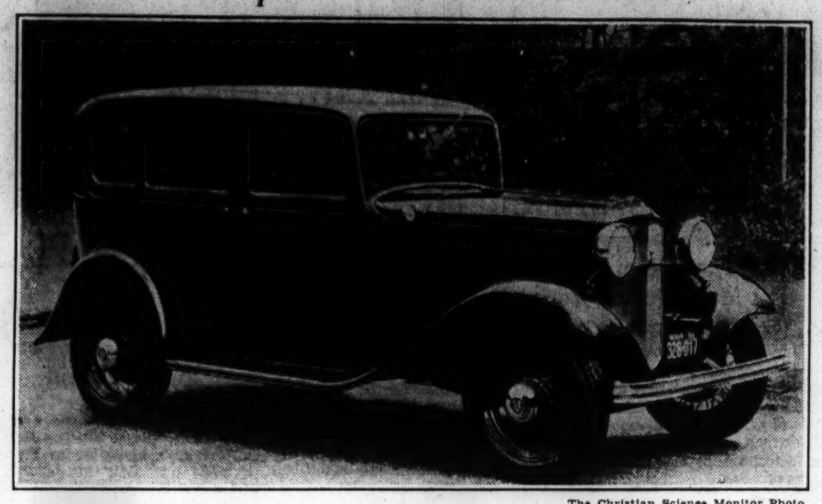

The Christian Science Monitor Photo

THE NEW DE LUXE V-EIGHT-CYLINDER FORDOR SEDAN

NEW FORD EIGHT AND FOUR READY FOR PUBLIC VIEW

14 Models on Same Chassis With Latest Equipment of Big Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 29—Curious automobile owners and prospective owners in 200 cities in the United States and Canada will learn on March 31 what they have been waiting for since the first of the year—what the new Ford V-8 looks like.

On that date, it is announced by Mr. Edsel B. Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, the new car will go on display in all the larger cities, marking the culmination of months of preparation, and what Ford officials hope will be the launching of a revival of activity in the automobile industry.

Mr. Edsel Ford notes that the Ford organization is giving employment to more than 100,000 men and that 5300 other manufacturing plants are supplying parts and materials for the new cars.

"We know exactly what the car will do," Mr. Ford said. "One of our objectives has been to develop an eight-cylinder engine with plenty of horsepower and yet so simply designed that its simplicity will be as much a feature as its speed and power. That enables us to build and sell it at a price to fit the average present American pocketbook.

"In addition to our eight-cylinder car of 65-horsepower, we are offering a new four-cylinder car of 50-horsepower. Either may be had in 14 different body types. Except for the engines, there is but little difference between the two cars. Bodies and chassis are practically the same. There will be, however, a difference in price."

Simultaneously with the announcement of the presentation date, the Ford Motor Company made public the following details: The new car is large, long, roomy, fast, powerful and alert. Its V-8 engine develops 65 brake horsepower; it is capable of 75 miles an hour.

The new car has a silent synchronized gear shift and silent gear, engine rubber mounted, down-draft carburetor and carburetor silencer, automatic spark control, and a diaphragm type pump, which drives fuel from a tank in the rear.

There are also soft, flexible transverse cantilever springs and a newly designed rear spring; self-adjusting Houdaille double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers, large four-wheel brakes, newly designed electrically welded steel-spoke wheels with large hubs and hub caps and large tires. The chassis and running gear are cushioned by rubber insulators in the spring shackles and shock absorber links. The body is insulated from the frame by rubber pads.

The bodies are fresh and modern from the gracefully rounded V-type radiator to rear bumper. Interiors are roomy and richly furnished. Driver's seats in all closed cars are adjustable. A large ventilator is provided in the top of the cowl. The instrument panel is oval and has a rustless steel mounting strip. Inside sun visors, which fold out of the way when not in use, are provided in all closed cars.

The engine is of the 90-degree V-type, having an S. A. E. rating of 30 horsepower and developing 65 brake-horsepower. The 65-pound crankshaft is of the 90-degree type with its four cranks at right angles to each other.

Ontario Predicts Balanced Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Increased taxes on liquor and wine, on gasoline and amusements were announced recently by Mr. E. A. Dunlop, Provincial Treasurer, in his budget address in the Ontario Legislature. A balanced budget for this year with an estimated surplus of $365,000 is predicted. Last fiscal year the Ontario government terminated with a deficit of $456,902.

The gasoline tax is increased one cent, now makinig the tax 6 cents; an emergency tax of 20 cents a bottle on all imported spirituous liquors; emergency tax of 25 cents a gallon on domestic wines; all exemptions from amusement tax abolished, except for religious, charitable, patriotic, or philanthropic organizations; increase in law stamp tax; increase in corporation tax are the chief points in the budget. The new taxes will increase the revenue by $4,210,000. There will be a reduction of $4,500,000 in expenditures.

Mr. Dunlop pointed out that taxpayers benefited by over $43,000,000 since the inception of the Liquor Control Act. Ontario's motor vehicle licenses are cheaper than in any other province, while the present motor vehicle and gasoline tax together are 15 per cent short of road maintenance interest and debt retirement.

UNSURRENDERED FLAG OF SOUTH PRESERVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The battle flag of the Georgia Cadets has been presented to the State by the two surviving members of the historic Confederate company and was accepted by Gov. Richard B. Russell Jr. Col. H. H. Cabaniss of Atlanta, and Mr. Frank Loftin of Franklin, Ga., the two members of the company, made the presentation.

"This flag never was surrendered," Mr. Loftin said. The Georgia Cadets disbanded at the City Hall in Augusta and the color bearer wrapped our flag around his body under his coat, daring anybody to touch it.

SUPREME COURT DENIES REVIEW ON TAX SHIFTS

Brandeis Assigned to First Circuit—Cardozo to Serve in Fifth

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The Supreme Court yesterday refused to the United States a review to test in a suit against the estate of Mr. Charles F. Choate Jr. of Southboro, Mass., the validity of the section of the Revenue Act of 1926 imposing a tax on transfers of property within two years of the passing of the donor, when made without bona fide sale for an adequate consideration.

The court also decided to review the contention by the General Import & Export Company, Inc., that its steam trawler, Sebastopol, should have been proceeded against under the prohibition law instead of the tariff act.

The trawler was seized in New York Harbor with a cargo of intoxicating liquor under the tariff act, which does not give the owner an opportunity to recover the vessel. Proceedings under the prohibition laws would have given such an opportunity.

Among other petitions for review granted was the attempt by the United States in a case against the schooner Ruth Mildred to have determined whether vessels seized while transporting liquor in violation of the national prohibition law can be confiscated under the customs and navigation laws imposing more severe penalties.

After today's meeting the court recessed until April 11.

Justice Louis D. Brandeis was assigned by the court to have charge of the First Circuit, composed of New England states, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo was assigned to the Fifth Circuit, composed of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and the Canal Zone, to succeed Justice Brandeis.

The Chief Justice and the other justices retained the circuits previously assigned to them.

Woman to Demand Peace Planks In Party Platforms

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—Peace planks in the platforms of both political parties will be demanded at the Chicago conventions in June by women from all over the United States, according to plans announced here yesterday.

Three thousand letters have been mailed from the Washington headquarters of the campaign to women throughout the country. Conferences are being held to work out a platform declaration to be supported by individuals and groups.

"We believe that nothing would have more influence on the present situation as regards the disarmament conference, the situation in the Far East and the World Court campaign than clear evidence that the women propose to make this whole problem a fundamental issue in the coming campaign," said the letter sent out today.

The plan is sponsored by a group of women including Miss Katherine Anthony of New York; Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Missouri; Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel, District of Columbia; Mrs. G. L. Buland, Oregon; Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, Colorado; Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Vermont; Miss Alice W. Hunt, Rhode Island; Mrs. L. D. McEachern, Georgia; Mrs. Arthur J. McGuire, Minnesota; Mrs. Kathleen Norris, California; Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neill, Illinois; Miss Jeannette Rankin, Montana; Mrs. Marian D. Tomlinson, Illinois; Mrs. Maurice N. Weyl, Pennsylvania, and Miss Emma Wold, District of Columbia.

Spring Note Sounded By Circus in New York

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus will begin its season in Madison Square Garden here April 8, its agents announced yesterday. Previous reports had stated the opening might be in Boston.

The elephant entourage, it was said, will be increased by 12 from the Sparks Circus, which is not to take the road this year. Ringling will send out the L. G. Barns, the Wallace Hagenbeck and the Sells Floto shows.

Harlem Lays Careful Plans To Assure Negro Air Success

False Starts of Past Teach Caution in Preparation for Flight of Paris to Haiti—Attempt Set For Early April—Four Stops Planned

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29 — Negro Harlem has conscripted Mr. Leon Paris of Haiti to revivify Negro air history. Both are serious about it, since affairs in Negro aviation are not at the low ebb they were a year ago, when to have spoken of such plans as are about to be launched might well have been taken lightly.

Today, however, there is something to go on, for the flying enthusiasts of Harlem Sunday saw the biplane, "Toussant L'Ouverture," in which Mr. Paris plans to fly from New York to Haiti, christened. The christening was performed by Mrs. William H. Warren Davis, wife of the publisher of the Amsterdam News. As Mrs. Davis named the ship in honor of the Haitian liberator, she clouted the plane with a ginger ale bottle, which displayed untoward durability and refused to break, merely denting the engine cowl. The bottle was then smashed against the hub of the propeller.

Following the ceremony, Mr. Paris showed the New York public what he can do by way of putting the three-passenger, 220-horsepower plane through its paces. Day and night recently Mr. Paris has been adding to his flying experiences with a view to winging his way in the first flush of April toward his native sun-warmed mountains and plains, 2626 miles over land and sea to the south.

Mr. Paris has the backing in his flight of the entire Negro colony in Harlem, besides the official sponsoring of the International Colored Aero Association. Already Harlem has dug down in its pockets to help finance the venture.

He is not the first, however, to seek flying honors for his race. Col. Hubert Julian, one-time Air Minister of the Abyssinian Aviation Force, was unable to clear the Harlem River barges in 1924 and although he escaped, his performance gave considerable check to the progress of Negro aviation. The venture had been widely advertised as a round-trip flight between Harlem and Ethiopia.

Leon Paris, unlike Colonel Julian, makes no extravagant claims whatever, but he can't keep enthusiasm from creeping into his voice and into his eyes when he talks of his West Indian project.

"I don't claim to be really an expert," he says seriously. "But I've been practicing blind flying lately, and I think I know what I'm doing."

Harlem's newest flier picked up his pilot's training in between jobs and as he could at Roosevelt Field and at the New York City Airport, receiving his private license a year and a half ago. He now has about 130 hours of flying experience.

While the flight to Haiti is a venture of Leon Paris' devising, it is likewise a cherished plan of the Negro Aero Association. The latter was organized last autumn to promote the interests of aviation among the Negro race and has a membership of 30.

A successful flight to Port-au-Prince is certain to make many members of the race air-minded, in the opinion of officials of the association, and it is the ambition of its president, Mr. Leon F. Desportes, to put into effect on the strength of it a training program for Negro pilots which will make possible ultimately a West Indian transport service manned by these fliers.

Leon Paris is going to stop at Richmond, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta and Miami before he takes the 800-mile dash from the tip of Florida across the blue southern seas to Haiti.

"We are not trying to make a splash," Mr. Desportes asserts. "That is why Mr. Paris is not attempting a non-stop flight. His job is to get there. Too much depends on this flight to just sit around and boast over the prospects."

The backing of the flight is assured, Mr. Desportes continued, and "if careful studying and training can get a pilot there, Leon Paris will arrive."

There are only a half dozen Negro pilots in the United States now, he said, and he considers Mr. Paris the most experienced of them.

Leon Paris came to Harlem—"Mecca of the new Negro"—after the war years already had swept 60,000 of his race from Central America, the West Indies and the southern States uptown and made a fabulous Negro city of 250,000 persons.

There is no single avenue of employment in Harlem as in places of highly specialized industries.

Typical tasks such as barbering, employment agencies and shoe blacking were not for Leon Paris, and that explains far more elaborately than he would why he turned to aviation.

UTAH TO REJOIN NAVY

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The disarmed battleship Utah will be placed in commission April 1 as a radio-controlled target vessel, it was announced yesterday by the Navy Department.

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Regiment Blue	*Bamboo Beige*	

CANADA GETTING PREPARED FOR COMING PARLEY

Manufacturers' Association Gathers Facts for Economic Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—There are signs of preparation on every hand for the Imperial Economic Conference to be held at Ottawa, beginning on July 18. For instance, there is considerable activity in the offices of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, not only at the Toronto head office, but at the branch offices throughout the Dominion. An effort is being made to ascertain from the many thousands of members just what they can buy from and sell to other parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

One may reasonably expect that anything they suggest for the deliberations of the conference will be confined largely to products that are not made in Canada. Indirectly this will act as a protection to United States interests in Canada, because of the large number of American factories in the Dominion.

On the other hand, if the conference is to make a serious endeavor to restrict trade with foreign countries, then the United States may have to look to its commercial laurels, more especially in Canada. The United States supplies a large share of Canada's import trade, and the most natural direction of attack by Empire trade builders, so far as the triangular trading of Great Britain, Canada and the United States is concerned, is the latter's trade with the Dominion. In short, when the delegates examine the position with a view to diverting foreign trade to Empire channels, they will naturally analyze closely the substantial flow of exports from the United States to Canada, and will endeavor to divert some of the stream to the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire. Even so, there will still be a substantial business done by the United States with the Dominion. The natural laws of economics will see to that.

American Firms Inquire

Another effect of the preliminary activities has been the numerous inquiries of firms in the States as to the desirability of opening branch plants in Canada.

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce has circularized its members to ascertain their views as to the coming conference. The main industries are examining the position in an endeavor to reconcile the two opposing views of Canadian-made goods and imported goods. In this direction it is possible that eventually we may see as a result of the conference, considerable rationalization of industry. At the last conference some inquiry was made into the subject, and this will likely be carried further on this occasion.

At Ottawa, considerable work is being done in the way of rounding up statistics and other information, but really active steps are apparently not yet under way. This is due probably to the preparation of the next budget, which may be brought down before Easter, and to the present session of Parliament, which may end at an early date this year, perhaps May.

As to what the British Government is doing, there are more signs in London than at Ottawa. Conferences between the Government and the main industries have been proceeding for many months, and it would seem that the British industrialists have a pretty good idea what they would like from Canada and the other parts of the Empire, in the way of tariff and other concessions.

The British Government officers in Canada consist of the High Commissioner at Ottawa, Sir William Clark, and F. W. Field, who has acted as His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada for many years. Both these men know their job and have a valuable experience of trade matters.

Empirewide Attendance

Ottawa will be the meeting place, not only for 50 or more accredited delegates from all parts of the Empire, but also for unofficial industrial and trading delegations from many countries. There will be an army of newspaper men in the capital of Canada at the same time. Already the Canadian Government hotel at Ottawa, the Chateau Laurier, is being approached with regard to accommodation for July.

This will be the first occasion on which the Imperial Economic Conference has been held in a capital outside of London, and it seems likely to be one of the most historic conferences of the kind ever held.

The British Government delegates are likely to be the Dominions Office Secretary of States, J. H. Thomas; Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade. There is a possibility that either the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, or Stanley Baldwin, a former Prime Minister, may also attend the parley. Substantial rumors are heard, too, that the Prince of Wales may attend to perform the official opening of the conference.

Educator Sees Study Suited to Pupil's Bent

(Continued from Page 1)

education have registered for the meeting.

A reproduction of an Indian village is being shown by the school health section, the work of the McIntosh Indian Residential School, showing a furnished log cottage with Indians even to the little papoose, meat drying, tepee, wigwam and other accessories of an Indian village.

The public school section of which Mr. K. C. Hortop is president has an interesting program, including an address on "The Teacher and the Board," by Mr. Hortop, and "School Organization," by Dr. S. N. McDonald.

Varied Projects Offered

A minister of education devoting his entire time to the task is the gist of a resolution which will be discussed by trustees and ratepayers of Ontario.

One ratepayers association asks that the Government be petitioned to lower public school teachers' salaries from $1000 standard to $800, and high school teachers' salaries lowered in the same proportion of 20 per cent. A group also asks that teachers' salaries be cut 10 per cent, while another group requests a reduction in inspectors' and high school teachers' salaries.

North York Association states its opinion that the result of the present system of education is to induce the pupils of high schools to become urban-minded to "the increased disadvantage of country life and the impoverishment of Canada," and requests that the Department of Education revise the scope of all branches of education from this point of view.

Another section asks that urban delegates to the Ontario Educational Convention be barred from voting on problems of rural sections, except where these problems affect both rural and urban areas, inasmuch as rural representatives are not permitted to vote on problems concerning the urban bodies.

Lakes-to-Ocean Seaway Treaty Ready to Draft

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—Drafting of the long-delayed St. Lawrence seaway treaty will begin soon, it is declared here in well-informed circles, following negotiations that have carried Maj. William D. Herridge, Canadian Minister, back and forth between Ottawa and this city 24 times since conversations began. It is exepcted that the treaty will be ready to submit to the present session of the Canadian Parliament and to the United States Senate, simultaneously.

From State Department sources it is learned that it is probably only a question of weeks, or perhaps days, before the initial understanding between Canada and the United States as to plans for connecting the Great Lakes for navigation with the Atlantic, will be reduced to writing. The treaty will then go through a further stage in the legislatures of the two countries, following which it is anticipated that the tremendous project that ultimately will make remote lake towns in Minnesota potential "seaports," will be got under way.

It was denied in the State Department that the treaty had yet been drafted, as heretofore reported, but it was learned that conversations have reached the stage of initial agreement on practically all major points. The chief matter on which information is now being awaited is the allocation of the costs between the two countries, amounting eventually to several hundred million dollars.

Since the International Joint Board made its cost estimates in 1926, seaway construction and labor costs have dropped 20 per cent, so that $100,000,000 is only $80,000,000 now. Speed accordingly is being urged to enable the two countries to make the most of the economies of the present, and gain the benefit of the business stimulus involved in the program.

Federal Aid Asked In Fresh Tornado

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 29 (AP)—Gov. B. M. Miller of Alabama telegraphed congressional representatives of that State yesterday that local agencies cannot cope with needs for rehabilitation work resulting from recent tornadoes.

In Alabama, Georgia and Texas a tornado Sunday added more names to the list of 362 people killed last week, and scattered buildings over the countryside like so much straw. The Easter storm killed seven in Alabama, where 298 perished in twisters a week ago tonight; one in Georgia, where 40 were killed last week, and one in eastern Texas, where the oil boom town of Shelman was wrecked with injuries to 20.

Replying to an inquiry from the State's Congressmen, Governor Miller said the tornado caused "enormous property loss" and declared "any possible plan for federal aid will be appreciated." He said banks in the stricken area of Alabama are unable to "furnish anything like the needed financial assistance" for rehabilitation.

INJUNCTION CURB INVOKED SPEEDILY

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The brand new law curtailing injunctive power of the courts in labor cases was invoked here today by the National Federation of Federal Employees.

The federation's attorneys asked dismissal in District of Columbia Supreme Court of a suit for injunction brought by 14 of its members to prevent the association from withdrawing from the American Federation of Labor. The anti-injunction law was signed by President Hoover only last week.

VANCOUVER PORT FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Export figures for the port of Vancouver for 1931 showed a slight increase, while imports were lower than those of 1930 by over 17 per cent. These figures are regarded as being satisfactory in view of the fact that the average traffic of all Pacific coast ports in 1931 was 32 per cent less than in 1930.

POWER PLANTS TAKEN OVER

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 29 (AP)—Acquisition by stock purchase of the Livermore Falls Power & Light Company, the Turner Light & Power Company and the Dennistown Power Company by the Central Securities Corporation, a subsidiary of the Central Maine Power Company, was announced yesterday by Walter S. Wyman, president of the latter concern.

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Where the Famed 'Swiss Navy' Might Operate

The Christian Science Monitor

INLAND PORT OF BASEL, SWITZERLAND

Picture Shows an Aerial View of Kleinhüningen Harbor, a Development on Right Bank of Rhine Adjoining German Territory.

BASEL AS PORT IS GAINING IN SEA COMMERCE

Substantial Volume of Ocean Trade Is Built Up With Boston

Though a Swiss navy may never be constructed, Switzerland at least is not without direct water connection with ocean traffic, as is implied in the popular idea based on this imaginary marine unit.

Basel, perhaps better known as the home of the World Bank, has, through development of the Rhine and its port facilities, become an inland port of some note, and already a substantial volume of ocean commerce has been built up between Boston and that city.

Shipments of cocoa shells and waste for cattle; cotton waste, wool flakes, and waste for making blankets and similar goods; shoe machinery, and confections are being made regularly by American manufacturers through Boston to Basel. The Black Diamond Steamship Company takes the merchandise from Boston to Rotterdam, where it is trans-shipped to Basel by river barges.

Trial trips on the Rhine, between 1904 and 1906, showed that this river could be made navigable for commercial purposes. Work on the building of the so-called St. Johann port was started by the city of Basel in 1906. A quay, 1968 feet long, was constructed and equipped with all necessary modern machinery on the left river bank, adjoining the Alsatian frontier. In 1919, Basel proceeded to construct the spacious Kleinhüningen port on the right bank, adjoining German territory. This harbor was completed in 1922. With its huge cranes, storage houses, and silos, it affords an impressive sight. Its special railroad station is also operated by the Swiss Federal Railroads.

Big commercial transports on the Rhine between Strasbourg and Basel are more or less dependent on weather conditions. At present, when the river is low, commercial traffic has to be temporarily suspended. But since the French canal authorities made the section from Hüningen to Basel navigable in 1925, Basel is privileged to avail itself of the extensive French and Belgian system of canals when the Rhine is too low. Thanks to this 545-mile river course, grain from the United States and Canada is loaded at Rotterdam directly onto Swiss barges, from large transatlantic ships bringing it from overseas.

For the present, Basel is the terminus of regular Rhine navigation, for beyond it the river is not navigable for large boats, tugs or barges. The Swiss "Niagara" lies at Neuhausen-Schaffhausen, between Basel and Lake Constance. A plan to build locks around the falls may be considered, according to shipping men here. Water traffic on the Rhine shows steady gains in volume, the 1930 traffic being more than twice the volume of that of 1928.

Garner Wins House Unity on Need for Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

to levy a tax bill there will not be a bank in the United States in 60 days that could meet its repositors."

The emotional climax of Mr. Garner's speech came in his final appeal, when, with voice suspiciously near breaking, the Texas cried: "I want to appeal to you again—the committee is going to bring you a bill. I hope you are going to support it. You can't have just the tax you want, gentlemen. We can't write an ideal bill. You have defeated the sales tax—have the manhood to substitute something in its place!"

Mr. Snell declared that, so far as he understood the sentiment of the minority party, "We are in entire sympathy with everything the Speaker has said."

Another highlight came when Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.) of New York, leader of the coalition insurgents, declared emphatically that he was going to support the alternative tax program.

Mr. Crisp, in outlining the substitute tax program, urged that each member, when he moved to strike out specific items, should offer "something in lieu of it, which will raise the same amount of taxes."

The emotional appeal of Mr. Garner undoubtedly has had an effect in changing the mood of the erstwhile runaway House, the lasting effect of which cannot be gauged as yet.

At separate meetings last night, Democratic and Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee conferred with their respective party leaders, to consider the main items of the tentative substitute tax proposals, in order to expedite agreement when the full committee met today.

The House administered a sharp defeat to an amendment offered by Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.) of New York, leader of the coalition fight against the sales tax, when it voted down, 123 to 18, an effort to insert in the tax bill a provision requiring publication of income tax returns.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE FOR NAVY WORKERS

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 29 (AP)—Rear Admiral W. C. Watts, commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, today received orders from the Navy Department directing that there be no outright discharges among the men in the ship fitters' and outside machine shops.

In the future the men will be placed on rotative leave of absence. This will include all the per day men and the 22 men who were notified last Saturday they would be discharged following their annual furloughs. The order, which will affect almost 350 men, was issued to aid the employment situation, the Navy Department said.

'GRAF' HOME AGAIN FROM PERNAMBUCO

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger., March 29 (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin landed on her home field at 4:30 p. m. today, completing a round trip to Pernambuco, Brazil, with passengers and mail. It was the first of a series of South American flights scheduled for this spring.

The return trip took 84 hours and 16 minutes. It was the 500th flight of Capt. Hans von Schiller, second in command on the dirigible, who received floral tributes at the end of the voyage, completed without incident.

IMPORTS SHOW INCREASE

Value of imports for consumption at the port of Boston, for the week ending March 26, was the largest for any week since Feb. 27, according to figures made public today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. The value was $1,333,758, against $1,190,910 the previous week. Value of imports for warehouse was $244,416, compared with $294,157 the week previously.

MORE JUDGES REFUSED

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Bills providing for additional federal judges in Michigan, Texas, Missouri, Washington and California were adversely reported yesterday by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

MORE ACTIVITY IN DEFENSE OF DRY LAW URGED

W.C.T.U. Leader Appeals to Rank and File to Take Part in Politics

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 29—A call to individuals for more political activity in defense of prohibition, from "sitting in" at precinct committee meetings to an organized request for dry planks and candidates in the national nominating conventions in June, was made here at a regional conference of the National W. C. T. U.

The sessions here today and tomorrow are the last of 25 meetings sponsored by the temperance organization, whose officers have made an ambitious "swing around the country."

Too much time is wasted in criticism of Congress, said Mrs. Anna Marden De Yo, secretary of the national temperance association. The need, she declared, is for the rank and file of drys to let their law-defending congressmen know that they can count on an unbroken line of support from their constituents. She put a series of questions to her audience:

"Does your congressman know where you stand on resubmission and repeal? Do you know your candidates in the primaries? Did you sit in on the precinct and ward meetings, county conventions, etc.? If not, it is little use complaining that the candidates are not to your liking.

"We have come to the place where it is idle to recount what we have done in the past. The question we need to put to ourselves today is, 'how much fight is there left in us?'"

"The supporters of prohibition have fought their way for long weary years through the liquor jungle, against a foe that has defied every law made for its control. We now stand intrenched in the Constitution. We are not going back into that jungle."

An appeal to home-loving women in the country, organized and unorganized, to make vocal their sentiment for prohibition in the coming election was made by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National W. C. T. U.

"We are not dismayed by the magnitude of the task ahead," the temperance leader said. "We rejoice in the stand in support of the Eighteenth Amendment taken in the resolutions passed by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, by the great church bodies, by the National Education Association, by the Grange and other groups. We call upon the constituent members of these bodies to translate these resolutions into votes."

Clergyman's Visit Renews Hopes For Lindbergh Baby

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—A hurried visit which the Very Rev. H. Dobson-Peacock made to Hopewell yesterday, supplemented by reports that the navy and coast guard have placed their facilities at Norfolk at the disposal of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his intermediaries, has increased the ground for hope that contact actually has been established with the kidnapers of the baby.

Stormy weather along the Atlantic coast which grounded most commercial airplanes did not deter Dean Dobson-Peacock from making the trip from Norfolk to Hopewell to carry what he considered important news to the waiting parents of Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr. The Dean flew from Norfolk to Philadelphia in a navy observation airplane piloted by Lieut. R. G. Richard. At the navy yard in Philadelphia the airplane alighted and its two occupants made the remainder of their trip by automobile.

It was reported that Lieutenant Richard was the pilot who took Mr. John H. Curtis, wealthy boat builder of Norfolk, to his rendezvous with a supposed agent of the kidnapers by air on Saturday. The Lieutenant was instructed to hold as confidential as he would any government information anything that he saw or heard on the trips, it was reported.

Dean Dobson-Peacock appeared optimistic after his conference with Colonel Lindbergh and said he expected to be back at Hopewell again in a few days. He denied he had brought with him any identification object to convince Colonel Lindbergh that he was really dealing with the kidnapers of the child. He denied also that he was taking the ransom money back in a new brief case he carried, and added that the amount of the ransom had not yet been discussed.

Soon after the Dean left Hopewell yesterday afternoon, Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, superintendent of New Jersey state police, issued a bulletin similar to those made public on two previous occasions in regard to the developments in Norfolk. "Colonel Lindbergh does not believe the information obtained at Norfolk to be of specific significance in this case," the bulletin said.

INDIAN REFINING LOSS

Indian Refining Company reports a net loss of $3,130,986 for 1931, compared with a net loss of $3,035,886 in 1930.

White House Grounds All Wet For Easter Egg-Rolling Frolic

Cabinet Children, Those of Secretaries and of Other Important Personages, However, Had Gay Time With Mrs. Hoover's Help

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 28 — Although bitter winds and rain kept many youngsters away from the annual Easter egg-rolling frolic at the White House grounds today, there was was a gay scene inside the mansion, where Mrs. Hoover entertained nearly 300 youngsters at an Easter party.

Bedecked in ruffles and bows and in their best jerseys, the daughters and sons of members of the President's Cabinet, his secretariat, members of Congress and others of prominence in the capital arrived at 10 a. m., armed with baskets full of bunnies and vari-colored hard-boiled eggs. Hats and coats checked, the youngsters were introduced to Mrs. Hoover, who stood, clad in plum velvet, before a bank of Easter lilies in the Green Room.

For all Mrs. Hoover had a word of greeting or of admiration for their Easter toys, and invited each to reach down into a great nest of wax-paper grass beside her and choose a gay colored egg to take home. An aide, in a uniform trimmed with glittering gold, showed the way to the State Dining Room, where were great bowls of lemonade and trays of cookies.

In the marble foyer, a section of the scarlet-coated marine band played "Cinderella," "Babes in Toyland," and other selections suitable to the occasion. Afterward many of the youngsters put on their coats and went out on the South Portico to watch the fun on the south grounds, where children in thick coats, with caps pulled down over their ears, were trying to make the best of a disappointing day.

The yard gates were open at 9 o'clock, but it was nearly noon before a sizable crowd had gathered. "Where's your child?" was the halting word of the policeman at the gate to any adult who attempted to enter without a child. Easter Monday is children's day in Washington and it is they who lead the way. At each gate there was a group of boys reaping dimes and quarters by selling themselves to grown-ups long enough to get them inside the gates. Balloon men and toy vendors, who usually crowd the entrances, were noticeably absent today.

Folk dances arranged for the youngsters in which Girl Scouts and other groups were to participate were called off because of the wet ground, although one was performed early on the cement sidewalk with the dancers dressed as romping bunnies.

The fountains were in full play, but the yellow crocuses which surrounded them had closed up under the gray skies.

President and Mrs. Hoover came out on the portico after their luncheon but there was only a handful of visitors there to greet them, compared with the crowds of other years. The order of the day for the kiddies was to roll their eggs as fast as possible and when they were all smashed to hurry for their warm homes.

President Hoover was given an Easter basket quite different from most of those brought to his house for the festivities. It was a basket of ostrich eggs, several inches in diameter. The eggs were the gift of Mayor Alsop of Jacksonville, Fla., representing his contribution to the annual White House festival.

Yesterday the President and Mrs. Hoover braved the rain to attend a special sunrise service at the amphitheater of the Arlington National Cemetery, held under the auspices of the Knights Templar of the District of Columbia. An umbrella was held over their heads during the service by one of the White House aides. They did not venture forth again during the day, but like most of Washington, stayed at home close by the fireside.

Michigan Special Legislature Meets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., March 29—Motor tax diversion today became a theme of discussion in Michigan as the Legislature assembled at Lansing in special session to relieve taxpayers. While proposals affecting the entire State are to be debated, impulse for relief came largely from Detroit, with actual tax reduction the objective.

A measure framed by Mr. G. Hall Roosevelt, city controller, calls for a diversion of the automobile weight tax from the original purpose of building and maintaining highways. Diversion, he said, would enable Detroit to use between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000 of road funds to retire short-term notes which have reached a total of $50,000,000 here. The argument is made that of the State's 8292 miles of highways, 7750 are classified as improved, and that further improvement can well be delayed temporarily.

The Detroit delegation also seeks refinancing of more than $30,000,000 in short-term bonds, and permission to increase the limit imposed by state law in the issuance of emergency bonds. Mr. Clarence E. Wilcox, corporation counsel, has drafted a bill to raise the limit on "calamity" bonds from one-quarter to one-half of 1 per cent of assessed valuation. This, he said, would enable the city to increase its borrowing power by $9,000,000.

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CITIZENS TAKE DETROIT NEEDS TO COUNCILMEN

Tax Program on 'Extravagant' Scale of Past Held Impracticable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—During final days of efforts to devise the municipal budget for the coming fiscal year, galleries, aisles and farthest corners of the Council Chamber have been so crowded that many enthusiastic citizens have been turned away. Those who used to write letters to the editor—Pro Bono Publico, Taxpayer, One-Who-Is-Interested and their legion of cohorts—now go in person to City Hall to present their views.

Permanent groups of property owners have been formed with the aim of assisting city officials in the task of stretching anticipated tax collections of $57,000,000 to cover a $76,000,000 budgetary levy, and according to their leaders memberships are growing rapidly. The largest and one of the most active of these organizations is the Taxpayers' Protective Association, founded a year ago by Mr. Frederick A Wayne, who has interests in considerable property, to focus attention of the public as well as that of the local government on the necessity of holding down municipal expenditures.

This organization, which has an active membership of more than 2000 property owners, and an appeal to many hundreds more, according to Mr. Wayne, is composed of several neighborhood units which meet regularly in schoolhouses to consolidate ideas and consider solutions of municipal problems. On days when the Common Council meets, they converge on City Hall.

"It is our judgment," Mr. Wayne said, "that there can be no satisfactory tax program to support the Government in a continuation of the high-level expenses which it became accustomed to during the years of inflation."

Proposal that real property taxes in the forthcoming budget be reduced 25 per cent and that the balance of required funds be raised by some other form of levy has been made to the Common Council by the Wayne organization. Among the levies suggested were a $5 poll tax, a sales tax on necessities, a share of the present automobile taxes, a tax on natural monopoly products and a privilege tax on retail business.

"We do not hope that all of the suggestions we are making to the council will be adopted," Mr. Wayne explained, "though there are certain things that must be done if the budget is to be balanced. Our purpose is to establish friendly relations with the council, impress upon city officials that we are in sympathy with their endeavors, promote discussion and stimulate interest in the vital subject of municipal government.

"We have reason to expect that by maintaining permanent neighborhood forums and constant contact with City Hall, eventually to eliminate a large measure of politics and put a stop to continued extravagance."

Motion Pictures

"Sein Liebeslied"

"Sein Liebeslied," (His Love-Song) a German screen operetta, is the offering at the Fine Arts Theater this week. The music is by Herr Robert Holst, composer of "Zwei Herzen," and though the piece contains no such lilting theme-song as did that overrated popular hit, it is certainly as good in other respects and in spots more amusing.

Herr Willy Forst is the song and dance man whose mischievous machinations make the plot go. He is partnered with Fräulein Fee Malten as a boarding-school miss whose innocently naughty ways help to make a story that may be of interest to the perpetual sophomore. To mentally grown people, it all seems a little silly. Willy substitutes for the great jazz singer, Maxim Merblanc (a stiffly impersonated jazz artist) who turns out to be the girl's father. The complications have their foundation in the counterfeit land of scenario invention. The reconciliation of the father to a jazz-singing suitor for his daughter's hand is less difficult than the young people supposed it to be. The action centers in an artificially gay night club in Munich, with the usual childishly decorative dancing. An entertainment as innocuous as it is banal.

From this flighty confection the news reel provides relief in its publication of more vital affairs. A dark drama at the moors from England, suggesting Hardy—but merely suggesting—presents some beautiful pictorial bits and much melodramatic acting. M. L.

"Ireland's Rough-Hewn Destiny"

The film, "Ireland's Rough-Hewn Destiny," was presented for a single showing at Symphony Hall last night. There was an explanatory lecture by Mr. Bailey Ross, who collaborated with Mr. Frederick Wyer in making the film. There were musical accompaniments.

The picture depicted the history of Ireland from the earliest times, showing many of the ancient ruins that remain as monuments of the country's early glories, beauty spots among mountains and lakes and along the coast, and modern developments. The audience, which was large, received the pictures, most of which were in color, with enthusiasm.

Business Advised Not to Lose Sight Of Human Values

The business executive of the future must develop a sense of proportion which includes an appreciation of human aspirations and a willingness to strive for their attainment, Mr. H. A. Hopf, New Nork management engineer, said at a luncheon of the Advertising Club in the Hotel Statler today.

"If the human factor in business is not ultimately to be engulfed by the mammoth forces which it has created," Mr. Hopf, who was formerly organization counsel for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, declared, "human values will have to be regarded as precious assets worthy of preservation, rather than as legitimate objects of exploitation in the cause of materialism."

The speaker saw the successful executive as well-balanced, profit-minded, and dealing in terms of ultimate profit and of ultimate good. He will be detached from any special interest and openminded toward all and will have imagination to see opportunities for service and profit.

"Old doctrines of business," Mr. Hopf continued, "will hardly survive in unaltered form, for they must be adapted more sanely than has thus far been the case to needs of the times. It is conditions through which the nation is passing that are challenging principles, policies and techniques of business.

"Business is rapidly shaping itself along lines that may ultimately become mere ends in themselves, rather than means to the attainment of social and cultural values upon which all worthwhile civilization is built." The speech was radiocast over Stations WBZ and WBZA.

CRASH-PROOF PLANE PASSES CLIFF TEST

GRASSE, France, March 25 (AP)—M. Albert Sauvant, French aviator, tried out a "crash-proof" airplane of his invention near here yesterday and after picking himself out of the wreckage said the test was a complete success.

He took the plane, without wings and landing gear, which the police had removed, to Escragnolles, 18 miles from here, and had himself pushed off a cliff. He fell 150 feet. The machine was demolished, but M. Sauvant emerged smiling.

M. Sauvant originated the idea in a physics experiment with two eggs, an ostrich egg will break, but the inner hen's egg will remain intact. M. Sauvant's plane has a shock-absorbing device in the fuselage filled with oil.

FREIGHT TRUCKMEN FORM ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAINBRIDGE, Ga.—A motor carriers' association, for the mutual benefit and protection of operators of motortrucks carrying freight for hire, was organized here recently at a meeting attended by several hundred motortruck carriers of south Georgia. All operators of motortrucks of south Georgia, carrying freight for hire, will be taken into the membership later, according to the purpose of the association, it is stated.

Only members were permitted to know the nature of the business transaction because some of this was "business of importance only to truck operators," according to officials. Mr. George M. Perry, president of Camilla Cotton Oil Company, Camilla, Ga., was elected president of the association, and Mr. Chester A. Drake of Bainbridge, Ga., was named general counsel.

TUNNELS TO PROTECT PUPILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Sixteen pedestrian tunnels to safeguard school children at important street crossings will be constructed by the board of education at a cost of $134,000. The underground passages will all abut property of the school district.

In 'The New Moon'

The Christian Science Monitor
CHARLOTTE LANSING
Prima Donna of the Operetta Company of "The Bostonians," Which Opens at the Boston Opera House Tomorrow Evening.

Theaters

"Hay Fever"

Plymouth Theater—Mr. Patterson McNutt presents Miss Constance Collier in "Hay Fever," a comedy by Mr. Noel Coward, staged by Miss Collier. Beginning March 28, 1932.

This is by all odds one of the most amusing plays of the season, and one of the best presented; an antic comedy of a family of egotists—retired actress mother, minor-novelist husband, very minor-painter son and idle daughter—each of whom has invited a guest for the week-end without consulting the others. Seven years have not dimmed its wit. The first act especially, illustrating the saw that family life is for those who can stand it, will be relished by anybody who was ever a member of a family. In the second act, Mr. Coward pauses here and there to explain his jokes; but the scenes in which the family play up to the mother's weakness for acting off the stage, while the guests look on bewildered, is hilarious, and the last act, in which the guests escape while the family squabbles at Sunday breakfast, is almost as witty as the first.

Miss Collier's impersonation of the actress is delicious, and for once a star is supported by a company worthy of her talents. Mr. Eric Cowley's novelist, the "brats" of Miss Betty Linley and Mr. Anthony Kemble-Cooper and all the rest, even down to the comic maid of Miss Alice Belmore Cliffe, deserve praise. The first night audience paid the tribute of constant laughter. L. A. S.

"The Song and Dance Man"

Copley Theater—Messrs. E. E. Underhill and E. P. Goodnow present "The Song and Dance Man," a comedy by Mr. George M. Cohan. Week beginning March 28, 1932.

When Mr. Cohan wrote his amusing comedy about a song and dance man, he limited the possibilities of good productions in "the provinces," for actors capable of the sympathetic and sentimental handling demanded by this character are hard to find. Mr. Cohan, of course, was a success in the rôle himself.

Boston is fortunate in having as a native son Mr. Donald Brian. A song and dance man as well as a player of parts, he makes an excellent lead for the Cohan glimpse into life "on the boards." Last night he returned to be the guest star of the increasingly capable Copley Players. Playing on the heartstrings of his audience in the Irish-American manner, he found sympathy for the Cohan theme of "once an actor, always an actor." His reward was a long succession of curtain calls.

Good support was offered by Mr. Francis Compton as the sympathetic but practical theatrical manager, Miss Amy Loomis as a sharp-tongued boardinghouse-keeper, and Mr. Aldrich Bowker as a police chief whose warm heart is always threatening to show through his acquired hard-boiled exterior. The others were competent.

Boston Stage Notes

"The New Moon," romantic operetta, will be presented at the Boston Opera House by "The Bostonians," beginning tomorrow evening.

Mr. Arthur Goodman's play, "If Booth Had Missed," which opened Saturday evening, is continuing at the Shubert.

Mr. Milton Aborn's Civic Musical Comedy Company comes to the Majestic next Monday with "Irene."

The Abbey Players from Dublin will begin a two-weeks engagement at the Hollis, April 11, in a repertory of Irish plays.

On the same evening, Mr. George M. Cohan will appear at the Tremont in his latest play, "Confidential Service."

The arrival of Mr. Eugene O'Neill's trilogy, "Mourning Becomes Electra," at the Colonial, is now scheduled for April 18.

Miss Martha Graham, the dancer, will appear for the first time in Boston in a recital of her own at Jordan Hall, April 8.

Miss Mary Wigman, exponent of the modern German dance, will return to Symphony Hall, April 14, for a "farewell" performance.

Miss Helen Hayes may be expected to appear some time in April, probably at the Wilbur, in Molnar's "The Good Fairy."

Flier Picks Dark Beach For End of Record Flight

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, March 29 (AP)—Mr. J. A. Mollison, holder of the speed record for a flight from Australia to England, crashed on the beach here yesterday at the end of a flight from London in which he hung up another speed mark. He was uninjured. The young Scots flier explained at the airdrome, where a huge crowd had gathered under brilliant floodlights, that he had chosen the quiet dark beach instead of the airdrome because he simply could not face the lights.

Mr. Mollison traveled 6250 miles in 4 days, 17 hours, and 19 minutes, saving 800 miles by his dash across the Sahara, in preference to the east coast route. He said he kept his plane in the air all Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights, and calculated that he flew 2000 miles across the desert. He averaged 1400 miles a day.

NEWFOUNDLAND MILL SHUT DOWN BY STRIKE

CORNERBROOK, N. F., March 29 (AP)—A strike of papermakers called last night at the International Paper Mill in this city had completely tied up the plant today.

The strike was precipitated by a notice issued to employees by the company on Saturday that six men employed on paper machines were to be laid off. The union papermakers contended that this action would leave the machines undermanned and a strike was declared by Mr. M. Pickering, president of the union.

Only Goose Would Lay Egg Like This

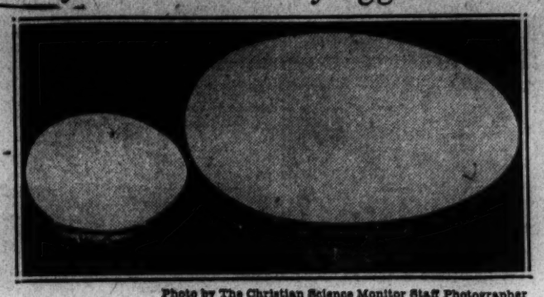


Photo by The Christian Science Monitor Staff Photographer
Egg Laid by West Concord Goose In Comparison With Hen's Egg.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST CONCORD, Mass., March 29—The fable about the goose that laid a golden egg may become a reality to Mr. Charles S. Moulton of this town if the 19½-pound member of his small flock of geese continues to lay eggs as large as one he picked from the nest early this morning, which tipped the scales to 11½ ounces.

Measuring exactly 12 inches the longest way around and 8 inches around its middle, the egg is believed by Mr. Moulton to be one of the largest a goose ever has laid. An ordinary sized goose egg, he explained, is somewhat larger than a hen's egg, measuring about 3 to 4 inches and weighing 4 or 5 ounces. It is estimated that the egg could make a good breakfast for three.

JESUIT ASTRONOMER TO RETAIN POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—As the result of representations by the Mayor of Tortosa, who emphasized the fact that no political activities of any kind were in question, a Jesuit priest is to be permitted to remain in charge of Ebro Observatory, where he has been carrying out important astronomical studies for a number of years.

Premier Manuel Azaña was asked by telephone when the decree dissolving the Jesuit Order in Spain became law if Father Rhodes could stay on at the observatory.

SCOUT LEADERS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRYON, N. C.—Boy Scouts of America will conduct a National Camp Leaders' School at Piedmont Camp, April 18-23, it was announced here. Mr. Judson P. Freeman, director of professional training of the Boy Scouts of America, will be in charge, and there will be a half dozen other national Scout leaders on the staff, representing all sections of the country.

'Guardian Michael' Researches Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS — Researches purporting to show that the conception of the archangel Michael as the "Guardian Angel" had its origin at the Church of Saint Sophia in Constantinople, have been laid before the Society of Christian Archæology.

According to a report read at the meeting the iconographic type of archangel Michael, dressed in military fashion and holding a sword, bearing the name "Philax," the guardian, began to appear on churches in the fourteenth century. It was copied from an icon in mosaic at Saint Sophia, described by the historian Nikitas Choniatis.

This icon is said to have reference to ancient legends about the famous Greek Church, according to which Michael was the special guardian of Saint Sophia, sent to guard the church until the end of centuries.

A PARTY AT GOLF MAKES ALL SECTS KIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Archbishop Le Fanu of the Church of England, Father McMahon of the Roman Catholic Church, Rabbi Freedman of the Jewish Synagogue, and the Rev. Nicholas Richards of Trinity Congregational Church, played a game of golf together on South Perth links recently. Father McMahon and the Rabbi won two up and one to play.

The players made arrangements for a return match.

POLLARD DEFENDS SCHOOL POLICIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Gov. John Garland Pollard has called attention to the fact that the appropriation for education was the only item substantially increased in the budget bill carrying appropriations amounting to $85,000,000 for the next biennium.

Lamenting that the teachers "call me unfriendly to education," the Governor pointed to the $500,000 additional appropriation for education which he recommended or equalization and the $400,000 to be divided among all public schools during the coming two years, and asserted that since he has been Governor, appropriations for education have been increased by an accrued total of $2,700,000."

Old Whalin' Days Revived in Scene At Boston Store

"Thar she blows! And blo-o-ows!" "Where away?" the deck fires back to the masthead.

"About two points off the main aisle of the first floor annex of the Jordan Marsh Company," replies the lookout as all hands interested in things nautical start pulling away for Jordan's book department, where Mr. Arthur B. Sherman, son of a New Bedford whaleship master, is showing nautical enthusiasts how to make a ship model.

Mr. Sherman has set up his work bench and for the rest of the week visitors are welcome to watch the process of turning out a tidy model of whaleship such as brought fame and fortune to New Bedford families. After weeks of researeh and constant work, Mr. Sherman has reconstructed the plans of the bark Josephine of New Bedford.

During his week at the Washington Street department store, Mr. Sherman will construct the hull, lay the deck and set up the masts. Although it will not be possible to complete the entire project in so short a time, enough will be done to show the comparatively simple process evolved by Mr. Sherman which eliminates uncertainty in hull construction.

In place of the adze and the top maul which once clattered along the New Bedford and Fairhaven water front, Mr. Sherman turns out his miniature whaler with a small plane, saw, spokeshave, knife, pliers and hammer. The model builder is the son of Capt. Jesse T. Sherman, New Bedford shipmaster. During his boyhood Mr. Sherman made a voyage with his father in pursuit of whales.

Yale Acquires Paper Printed By Grant's Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 29—The Yale University Library, which has been acquiring newspapers printed in the South during the Civil War, has succeeded in getting one of the rarest specimens. It is the paper printed by General Grant's soldiers on the morning of April 15, 1863, in Vicksburg, after the city had been razed. Confederate soldiers set up the type before they retreated and Union soldiers, after inserting a notice to the effect that the paper would someday be valuable, printed the paper as it stood. Their prediction has since come true, for now it is one of the most sought after papers in this country.

The collection of newspapers in the Yale library, which was started in 1742, is today one of the most complete in the country, rivaling some of the greater newspaper collections in Europe.

The "wall paper" editions, printed in the South during the Civil War, form one of the most interesting items in the collection. These papers were printed at the height of the war when pulp and rags for ordinary paper became so scarce that newspaper publishers were forced to go to the extreme of using wall paper or any scraps available. These editions have since become very scarce, few being in the hands of private owners.

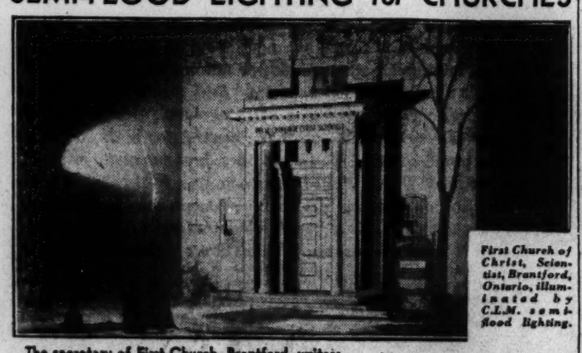
Copies of the "London Chronicle," which belonged to James Boswell, are in the library. On the margins of these papers Boswell made many notes and commented on various events of the day. There is also a set of the "Courrier de Provençal," which was published by Mirabeau in Provençal and republished in Marseilles, as well as many other French papers of the Revolutionary period.

WALDORF SYSTEM CUTS WAGES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 29 (AP)—The entire Waldorf restaurant system will take a pay cut ranging from 10 to 15 per cent, effective April 4. Employees now receiving up to $15 a week will be cut $1; those from $15 to $25 a week will take a $2 cut; and all who receive more than $25 a week, a 15 per cent cut.

Domino
Housewife's name for cane sugars
"Sweeten it with Domino"

RAYMOND'S
BOSTON
ABOUT 1600 PIECES EXPENSIVE
Pillow Tops, Scarfs
Runners
Imported Belgian Stuff
AT LESS THAN HALF PRICES
FANCY PILLOW TOPS, 20x20..35c ea., 3 for $1
FANCY RUNNERS, 17x27.....Ea. 45c
FANCY RUNNERS, 17x52 and 17x59.....Ea. 65c
FANCY RUNNERS, 17x67.....Ea. 75c
ALL FIRST QUALITY
DOUBLEWEAR
MATTRESS COVER
Made from extra heavy, 285 unbleached sheeting, Nashua, N. H., northern made goods—every seam taped, seven inch box. Just 600 of them.
FULL DOUBLE BED SIZE.....Ea. 85c
THREE-QUARTER BED SIZE.....Ea. 80c
TWIN BED SIZE.....Ea. 75c
SINGLE BED SIZE.....Ea. 70c
Limit two to customer
Extra Large Size RUGS
11.6x15 Heaviest Sheen-Type American Oriental Rugs $115.00 each
11.6x18 Heaviest Sheen-Type American Oriental Rugs $149.50 each

SEMI-FLOOD LIGHTING for CHURCHES

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brantford, Ontario, illuminated by C.L.M. semi-flood lighting.
The secretary of First Church, Brantford, writes:
"Your Parkway standard is more than ever appreciated since we realize the benefit that is derived from having our church building always before the public eye.
"This modern principle of prismatic light throws the edifice into immediate relief, and it has the added advantage of going on and off with the street lights."
Many churches have chosen C. L. M. equipment for their outside lighting because of its beauty, efficiency and low cost.
Investigate C. L. M. semi-flood lighting for your church now. Write or phone our nearest office.
CANADIAN LINE MATERIALS Ltd. Head Office & Plant: Scarboro Jct., Ont.
Halifax St. John Sherbrooke Galt Winnipeg Calgary Nelson Victoria
New Glasgow Montreal Toronto North Bay Regina Kimberley Vancouver

A BIG Thing in any Community!

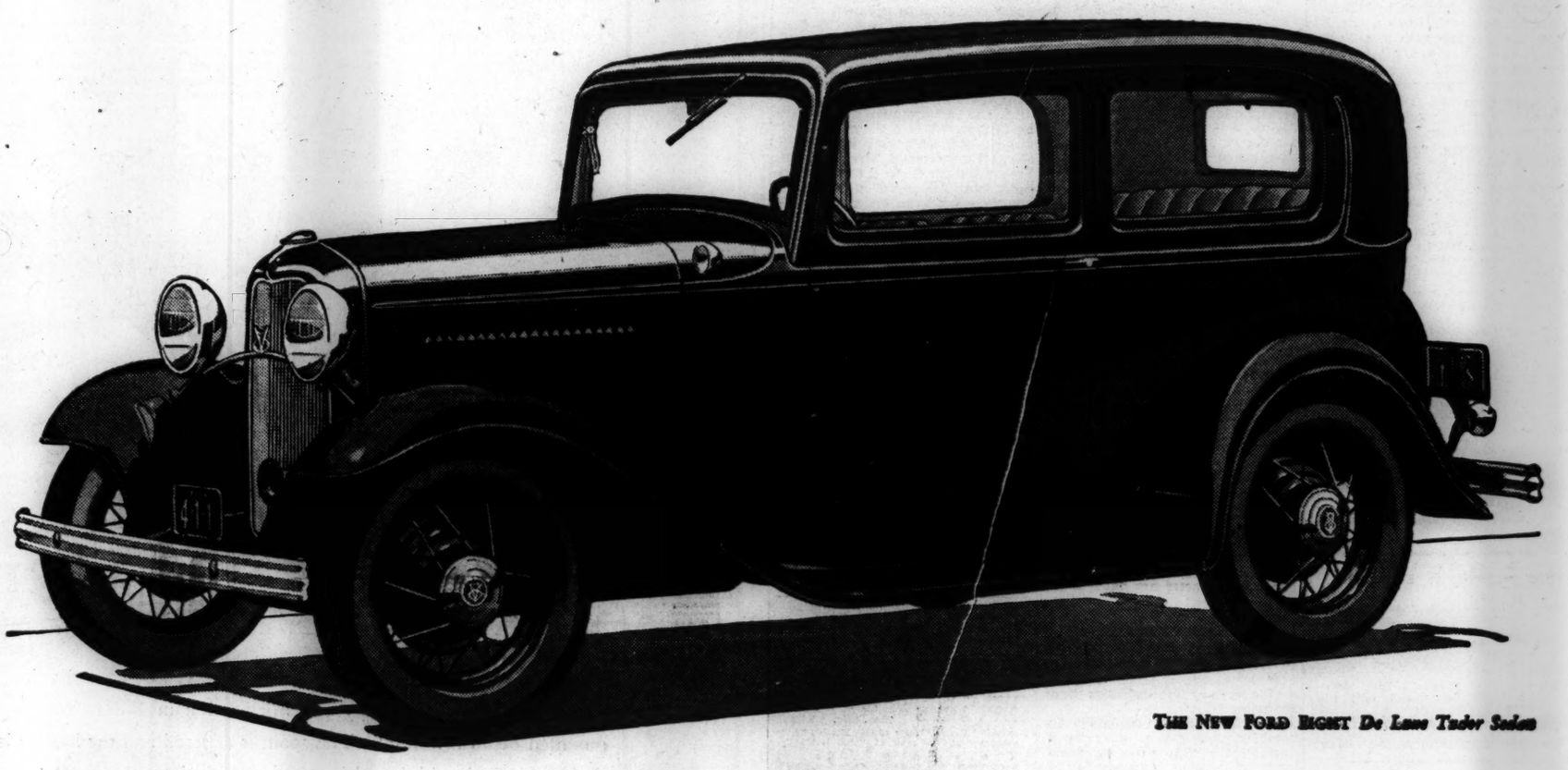
What is more important to the happiness of any community than good food? By making available the finest quality foods at prices that have helped reduce the family food bill, every First National Store is contributing vitally to the welfare of the community it serves. There is one in your community for your convenience. Use it as thousands of New England women use First National Stores—to save money on foods without sacrifice of quality.
FIRST NATIONAL STORES
PEANUT BUTTER
YOUR CHOICE OF BULK OR GLASS BARREL
A pure and more wholesome Peanut Butter, because it contains only fresh roasted ground peanuts and a little salt—nothing else added. 2 Lbs 25c
BUFFET FRUITS
Pears—Apricots—Cherries—Fruit Salad—Grapefruit Sliced Peaches—Crushed Pineapple—Pineapple Tidbits
This is the handy size when the family is small. Stock up with this excellent variety to choose from. 6 8 oz Tins 43c
LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF
This Corned Beef is the better quality. It is mildly cured, lean and free from salty taste. No 1 Tin 15c
FINAST ROLLED OATS
QUICK COOK STYLE
There is probably no other Cereal which gives more nourishment than Rolled Oats and we know of no other Cereal that is cheaper to buy, especially at this sale price. Lge 55 oz Pkg 13c
Franco American SPAGHETTI
When you can get this delicious, cooked Spaghetti with a famous cheese and tomato sauce, it is well worth while to stock up and have a can ready. 2 Tins 15c
Pure Fruit Flavored JELL-O
It is a long-time since we offered such a low price on this handy, made-in-a-jiffy dessert. Only the purest, fresh fruit flavors are used. 3 Pkgs 20c
BAKERY SPECIALS
PLAIN RYE BREAD Thick Golden Brown Nutty Crusts 20 oz Loaf 7c
MELLO CUBE CAKE A Rich, Fresh, Different Delicious Cake each 15c
Peanut Butter 2 4 oz Jars 15c
Dromedary Dates Pkg 19c
Cider Vinegar Full Strength 2 Qt Bots 25c
Vermont Maid Syrup 12 oz Bot 19c
Richmond Jelly 2 Goblets 25c
Kirkman's Soap Powder Pkg 5c
Kirkman's Borax Soap Bar 5c
P & G SOAP A White Naphtha Laundry Soap 8 Bars 25c
Octagon Soap Laundry 5 Bars 25c
Crown Pilots N.B.C. Lb Pkg 18c
Bensdorp's Cocoa ½ Lb Can 29c
Mazola Qt Can 39c Pt Can 21c
Baker's Vanilla 2 oz Bot 29c
Del Monte Apricots No 2 Tin 13c
FREE offer this week! With every purchase of OCEAN SPRAY CRANBERRY SAUCE at 2 Tall Tins 29c we will give a 4 oz bottle of OCEAN SPRAY CRANBERRY COCKTAIL
« THESE ARE EVERYDAY REGULAR LOW PRICES »
B&M Baked Beans or Finast Lge Can 16c
Campbell's Soups All Kinds 2 Tins 17c, Tomato 2 Tins 15c
Pound Cake Raisin, Lt Fruit, Plain Lb 23c
Bisquick Makes 80 Delicious Biscuits 2½ Lb Pkg 33c
Fleischmann's Yeast Cake 3c
Sealect or Van Camp's Milk 3 Tall Tins 20c
Armour's Lunch Tongue No 1 Tin 23c
Guest Ivory Soap 6 Cakes 25c
Sweetheart Soap 2 Cakes 11c
Wheaties 2 Pkgs 25c
PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY
FIRST NATIONAL STORES

"It cooks up better"

The TEST of Spaghetti is the COOKING

Cooks in 9 Minutes' Boiling
MACARONI
EGG NOODLES
ELBOW MACARONI
COOKED SPAGHETTI
"AFTER cooking a package of Mueller's Spaghetti, just *taste it* and compare it with any other brand. Taste its delicious flavor—notice its wonderful lightness and fluffiness. There's even *more of it*. Be the judge *yourself*—and you'll agree with me that Mueller's always *cooks up better!*"
Buy a Package Now— at Your Grocer's
LARGEST SELLING BRAND IN AMERICA
MUELLER'S
AS A CHANGE FROM POTATOES

ANNOUNCING THE NEW FORD V-8 Cylinder



THE NEW FORD EIGHT *De Luxe Tudor Sedan*

Eight-cylinder, 90-degree V-type, 65-horse-power Engine • Vibrationless Roomy, Beautiful Bodies • Low Center of Gravity • Silent Second Gear Synchronized Silent Gear Shift • Seventy-five Miles per Hour • Comfortable Riding Springs • Rapid Acceleration • Low Gasoline Consumption • Reliability

New self-adjusting Houdaille double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers with thermostatic control : : : New rear spring construction : : : Automatic spark control . . . Downdraft carburetor . : . Carburetor silencer . . . Bore, 3 1/16 inches. Stroke, 3 3/4 inches . . . Piston displacement, 221 cubic inches . . . 90-degree counterbalanced crankshaft . . . Large, effective fully enclosed four-wheel brakes . . . Distinctive steel-spoke wheels with large hub caps . : . Handsome V-type radiator . . . Graceful new roof line and slanting windshield of clear polished plate safety glass . . . Single-bar bumpers, chromium plated . . . Low, drop center frame . . . Mechanically operated pump drawing fuel from fourteen-gallon gasoline tank in rear . . . Choke on instrument panel . . . Individual inside sun visors : : : Cowl ventilation . . . Adjustable driver's seat . . . Choice of Mohair, Broadcloth or Bedford Cord upholstery in all de luxe closed types.

THE NEW FORD FOUR-CYLINDER CAR

An improved Ford four-cylinder, 50-horse-power engine, operating with new smoothness, is available in the fourteen body types listed below.

A GREAT NEW CAR AT AN UNUSUALLY LOW PRICE • • FOURTEEN BODY TYPES

Roadster	Tudor Sedan	Sport Coupe	De Luxe Roadster	De Luxe Tudor	Cabriolet	Victoria
Phaeton	Coupe	Fordor Sedan	De Luxe Phaeton	De Luxe Coupe	De Luxe Fordor	Convertible Sedan

Ford

GET COMPLETE INFORMATION AND PRICES THURSDAY, MARCH 31, AT ALL FORD DEALERS

ACCOUNTANTS ARE CALLED ON TO AID INVESTOR

Securities Division Head Calls Them First Line of Defense Against Fraud

Welfare of the investor in securities must be the primary consideration of the accountant who prepares a financial statement for the division of securities of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, Mr. John C. Hull, director of the division, told the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, Inc., at the Parker House last night. Mr. Hull talked on the functioning of the Blue Sky Law.

Every state except Nevada has some form of this legislation, Massachusetts requiring notification of the sale of stock and registration of the seller, he said. The public accountants are the chief source of information for the division, and for this reason he urged the accountants, in appraising the financial status of a man or company desirous of issuing stock, to place the public welfare first in preparing his statement.

"The accountants are the first line of defense against the fraudulent promoter seeking to obtain the savings of the public to further his own interests," he said.

He scored any collusion on the part of accountants with promoters in the preparing of statements that gloss over facts that withhold items of expense, that inflate assets and generally "dress up" the standing of the client. The public is entitled to know the whole truth, even to the sponsors and the motives of the project, he said.

Observance of the date for giving information would have resulted in many companies last year being prohibited from selling securities, Mr. Hull asserted. Unless timeliness, fullness and honesty of information is forthcoming the division will find it necessary to abandon its desk audit for a field audit, he said.

The public, because of its lack of expert financial knowledge and its resultant susceptibility, requires greater protection than even that extended to the banks when advisability of extending credit is being examined, he indicated.

Some day Mr. Hull hopes that there will be a uniform law covering the qualifications of securities and of sellers. A federal law, in his estimation, would be unsatisfactory, since it would result in the nullifying of present efficient laws.

Soviet Loses One Of Its Chief Cogs In Five-Year Plan

DETROIT, March 29 (AP)—Albert Kahn, Inc., engineering and architectural firm which has been one of the principal agents in promoting the Soviet Five-Year Plan, yesterday announced it had severed relations with the Soviet Government.

Mr. Moritz Kahn, vice-president of the firm, said he had been advised of the action by his brother, Mr. Albert Kahn, head of the firm who is now in Russia.

"The point of difference between our firm and the Soviet Government was the question of currency," Mr. Moritz Kahn said. "The Soviet Government is short of gold and was willing to pay us in Russian rubles. Soviet currency is not exchangeable in the west and hence is practically worthless to us. Under our former contract, which expired March 1, we were paid in American dollars."

Mr. Kahn said his brother and the 24 Detroit engineers sent to Russia by the company in 1929 will leave Moscow within two weeks. He said the parting with the Soviet Government was under "the most friendly relations."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Home Beautiful Exposition, Mechanics Building, until 10 p. m., through April 2.

Longy School of Music: Open house concert, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association: Meeting, address, "Is Boston Safe for Its Citizens?" by Capt. John M. Anderson, Boston Police Department detective squad head, R. G. Shaw School Hall, 8 (public invited).

Russian Club of Boston: Annual entertainment, fiftieth anniversary celebration of Alexander Glazounoff, composer, home of Mrs. Arthur Welland Blake, 45 Welland Road, Brookline, evening.

Sixth and last lecture in series auspices Frances Willard House, "Honolulu—Rainbow Land," by Miss Annie S. Dran, instructor at Shanghai College, St. Paul's Cathedral Crypt, 7:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Lecture, "How to Be a Charming Hostess," by Mrs. Patience B. Henderson, 8.

National Electric Light Association: Home service dinner and conference, Hotel Statler, 7.

Boston Arena: Horse racing tournament, benefit Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, through April 2.

Harvard University: Concert by Harvard Orchestra (Pierian Sodality of 1808), Mr. G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor, John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, 8:15. Continuation of "Alumni Visitation" program, School of Theology: Supper, Farrar Room, Andover Hall, 6; conference on worship, Farrar Room, 7:30 (open to public).

Ninth in series of music recitals, direction of Miss Margaret Starr McLain, Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, Boylston Street, 8.

Rotary Club: "Ladies' Night," entertainment program, Hotel Kenmore, evening.

Music

Jordan Hall—Mary Wolfman, soprano, 8:15.
Paine Hall, Cambridge—Harvard University Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters

Shubert—"If Booth Had Missed," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Hay Fever," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"His Love Song," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.
Copley—"The Song and Dance Man," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Arena: Horse racing tournament, benefit Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, through April 2.

Home Beautiful Exposition, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., through April 2.

National Electric Light Association: Home conference, meeting, 9:30; luncheon, 1; Hotel Statler.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Tapestries, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Harvard University: "Alumni Visitation," School of Theology; alumni meeting, Andover Chapel, 10:30; luncheon, Farrar Room, 1; other meetings: Andover Chapel, 3 and 4; service, Divinity Chapel, 5.

Closing lecture in garden series, auspices Cambridge School of Domestic and Landscape Architecture, "Effective Garden Grouping," by Prof. Stephen F. Hamblin, Junior League Ballroom, Zero Marlborough Street, 11.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "The Desert Arab at Home," by Mr. Paul R. Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y., Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "George Washington," 9:30; lecture, "Russia Must Be Dramatic," 11 and 2; meeting, Clipping Club, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Washingtoniana, Daumier lithographs; engravings by and after Turner, Shohaku Soga's paintings and etchings.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings and drawings by Robert Spencer. Through April 2.

Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth Streets—Newspaper artists of Boston. Through April 2.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Paintings by Harold Rotenberg. Through April 2.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Small sculptures of "Youth and Sporting Life," by Amelia Peabody. Through April 9.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Small water colors and oils; early American maps.

Scherree Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General Print Show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

PAINTERS READY TO TAKE WAGE CUT

The Painters District Council No. 41, a body composed of unions totaling 1800 members, agreed yesterday to accept the 15 per cent wage reduction recommended by the Boston Building Trades Council. This proffer was made at a conference of representatives of the painters and of the Painting Employers' Association at the Parker House.

No decision was reached, the employers withholding their attitude toward the proposal until Thursday when, it is announced, they will inform officers of the district council of their verdict.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer; possibly showers Wednesday night; diminishing northwest or north winds, becoming southerly Wednesday; minimum temperature tonight near 28.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; showers Wednesday night.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing west or northwest winds, becoming southerly Wednesday, and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	40	52	Montreal	24	28
Bismarck	34	44	Nantucket	34	52
Boston	33	39	New Orleans	56	72
Buffalo	30	36	New York	36	50
Calgary	12	38	Norfolk, Va.	44	54
Charleston	54	66	North Platte	38	68
Chicago	38	52	Philadelphia	40	50
Cincinnati	46	52	Phoenix, Ariz.	58	84
Denver	48	64	Pittsburgh	36	42
Eastport, Me.	34	44	Portland, Me.	32	32
Hatteras	52	62	Raleigh	44	56
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m. Mar.28	.. 74	78 ..	St. Louis St. Paul	48 38	62 46
Helena, Mont.	18	54	Salt Lake City	38	60
Huron, S. D.	38	44	San Francisco	50	58
Jacksonville	54	70	Santa Fe, N.M.	36	58
Kansas City	52	66	Seattle	44	50
Key West	68	82	Tampa	54	68
Los Angeles	56	76	Washington	42	46
Memphis	58	68	Wichita, Kan.	52	70
Miami, Fla.	62	82	Williston, N.D.	34	48

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 29.
B—Maximum March 28.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 5:16 p. m., Wednesday 5:36 a. m.
Height of tides 7.9 feet, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:36 p. m.

ROURKE TO DIRECT B. & M.

Mr. Frank W. Rourke has been appointed general superintendent of the Boston & Maine Railroad, it was announced yesterday by Mr. J. W. Smith, vice-president and general manager. Mr. Rourke has been assistant freight traffic manager in charge of the import and export trade, including the Boston & Maine's foreign trade promotional service, and also general superintendent of the Mystic Terminal Company, in Boston.

Librarian Tells Of Calls Made On Special Library

The necessity for making a library a stock room rather than a store room was emphasized by Mr. James McLeod, librarian of the Boston Herald, at a meeting of the Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association, at 531 Washington Street, last night.

Mr. McLeod said that the library in the new Herald plant contains 6,000,000 clippings, 11,100,000 photographs and more than 800,000 cuts. Only through constant elimination of material, the speaker said, could the library files be held to that capacity while taking in up-to-the-minute subjects.

The Herald library is kept open from 7 a. m. to 3 a. m. next morning every day except Sunday, when the library opens later, Mr. McLeod said. Information is accessible for drivers of the Herald mail trucks as it is for news room workers, he pointed out. Approximately 180 calls a day from persons outside the Herald plant come to the library, the speaker added. "Most of these people pay 2 cents for our paper," said Mr. McLeod, "and we therefore feel that they are entitled to any information we can supply through our library."

At the conclusion of Mr. McLeod's talk, members of the Special Libraries Association went to the Herald-Traveler building. A special guide showed them the various points of interest, including the library. Miss Loraine A. Sullivan, executive assistant of the special libraries department of the Boston Public Library and president of the Boston Chapter, presided at the dinner meeting.

Improved Housing Called Trade Ally

Revival of building depends largely on elimination of unfit dwellings, in the estimation of Mr. John Ihlder, executive director of the Massachusetts Housing Association. The present drive furthered by the association to improve living conditions has in view the stimulative effect of high housing requirements on the building trade, and, in consequence, general business.

A digest of all the laws and regulations that affect housing in Metropolitan Boston was yesterday sent to the 43 cities and towns that comprise the metropolitan area for comments and correction. Its aim is to give to each locality a clear idea of the housing standards set by the other municipalities in Greater Boston.

Defining the motive of the shifting of population in the Greater Boston area as the desire to improve one's living conditions, the association believes a golden opportunity is offered for housing improvement. Municipalities with good conditions can and should act to retain those conditions as a prerequisite of stemming the outgo of inhabitants, the statement asserts. It is likewise held obligatory for localities with inadequate housing to improve it in order to induce settlement.

Boston Art Notes

Copley Gallery

Water colors by Mr. John Nig may be seen at the Copley Gallery on Newbury Street. It is not often we see the work by this ambitious young Bostonian.

Mr. Nig works in aquarelle for qualities that are peculiar to it, namely, for thin surfaces, transparency, illusory effects. In his hands water color serves the purpose of projection of moods and atmospheric effects. The subjects of the out-of-doors are transmitted to paper with a delicate brushwork, and a very economical one too. Often one stroke may serve for a half dozen; and the painter has attained maturity who has discovered the device of sparing strokes.

The veiled, pallid landscapes have vitality, dynamics; they are far from effete in result. Mr. Nig suggests a stucco cabin with a few shadows and lights properly placed; he contrives a cloudy, portentous sky with a swift, bold wash; wind-beaten trees sway, snow drifts pile up.

Perhaps Mr. Nig might go even further, conform even more strictly to the rule of applying the least number of brush strokes. Greater enterprise with color might also prove beneficial to his development. However, the swing of his style recommends it.

At the same gallery there may be seen paintings and portrait drawings by Mrs. Nancy Douglas Bowditch.

The drawings are made with ease; the portrayals reveal sympathy. Mrs. Bowditch, we judge, succeeds in making faithful likenesses, for there is an indubitable individuality in each of her subjects. D. A.

'Lame Duck' Issue Goes to Voters At State Elections

Massachusetts voters, at the state elections next fall, will be asked to express their opinion on the advisability of the General Court approving the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, which would do away with "lame duck" or short-term sessions of Congress.

This action became assured yesterday when the House of Representatives concurred with the State Senate in accepting a legislative committee report referring the "lame duck" resolution to the next annual session.

While the action of the House and Senate in postponing ratification is held in certain circles as an unnecessary delay, in view of the extreme importance of the proposed amendment, the legislators refer to Section 18, Chapter 53, of the general laws, which states that "it is hereby declared the policy of the commonwealth that the General Court, when called to act upon a proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, should defer action until the opinion of the voters of the commonwealth has been taken. . . ."

Three bills adversely reported out of committees, calling for changes in workmen compensation regulations, were substituted and given first readings by the House.

In the Senate, the state budget bill was ordered to a third reading without discussion. The Governor's recommendation to change the name of the Metropolitan Transit District to the Boston Metropolitan District was discussed before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, yesterday. At the same time, the committee on transportation heard Mr. Henry C. Attwill, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, plead release for the railroads from certain restrictions to permit them to cope more successfully with motortruck competition. He said he was speaking for himself and not the commission.

VALUE OF PRISON ON COMMUNITY BASIS OUTLINED

Plans Being Developed at Norfolk Described by Superintendent

Community prisons, in which inmates will be trained in social responsibility, have been proposed as one solution for combating the growth of crime.

Mr. Howard B. Gill, superintendent of the Massachusetts State Prison Colony at Norfolk, where one of the first of these prisons is being built, said yesterday at a luncheon in the Women's City Club of Boston that "until the prison goes behind the single criminal charge of which a man is convicted and discovers the conditions which led to the crime, it will not be able to discover what is the matter with the men committed to its charge."

He added that the lack of success which has attended efforts to convert criminals into law-abiding citizens can be attributed to lack of knowledge of the conditions in the individual cases.

"The community prison will substitute individual treatment for mass treatment," he said. "It will apply the case-work method already proved successful in industry, in education, in social work, to prisons. Such a program is not feasible in the old cell-block type of prison.

"The community prison will seek to develop social responsibility among its inmates by making them jointly responsible with the staff for the activities of their community. In the typical prison, where men are relieved of every responsibility, they soon lose all sense of social and individual responsibility."

Describing the community prison which is being built at Norfolk, Mr. Gill said it will care for the custodial case by providing secure housing as needed, but for the others "treatment" will be added to "security."

Unlike old prisons, it will be built like a modern community, he said, with different types of living buildings and a diversity of industrial shops to meet the varying needs of its population.

"The population in these supervised communities will not live in squads of hundreds or thousands like animals in cages, but in small grounds under trained leaders," he added.

DRY LAW VIOLATORS FINED TOTAL OF $3150

Defendants in liquor cases were fined a total of $3150 by Judge James A. Lowell in Federal Court yesterday. All pleaded guilty.

Stephen J. Secha of Chelsea was fined $750 and put on probation for two years for possessing liquor and maintaining a nuisance, and Stanley A. Arsenault was fined $350 for possession of property designed for manufacture of liquor in Chelsea. Several other fines of $250, $200 and less were imposed for possession and sale of liquor.

CHILEAN CONSUL TO HELP TRADE IN NEW ENGLAND

Sidgren Outlines Needs of Wider Markets to Revive Business

Chile lacks no important natural resource and awaits only brighter business skies to go on with its interrupted national development, according to Mr. Manuel Sidgren, Chilean consul for New England, who has just arrived in Boston from Ottawa to reopen the Chilean consulate, closed since April 1, 1929.

Chile's vast nitrate enterprises have been hard hit by competition from synthetic nitrate manufacturers, especially in Germany and France, but the last few weeks have witnessed several large nitrate importations to Russia, Egypt and England, indications to Mr. Sidgren that the nitrate trusts are entering a better period.

Mr. Sidgren believes the future of Chilean nitrate is not seriously menaced, especially its future as a fertilizer. The vast mineral wealth and abundance of other raw material in Chile requires capital from abroad to promote development, he stated. His arrival in Boston involves participation with such agencies as the New England Council and the Boston Chamber of Commerce to augment Chilean trade with the United States and to advance Chile as a market for foreign credit.

Chile must plan its development as primarily an exporting country, Mr. Sidgren indicated. There is such discrepancy between the country's natural wealth and its population of approximately 5,000,000, that absorption of products within the nation would be impossible, in his estimation. There is a tendency, however, to develop industries utilizing the raw material at home, according to him.

Mr. Sidgren is a graduate of two universities, speaks eight languages, has organized police departments in various parts of South America, is a handwriting expert by profession and has lectured on criminal work in universities in various parts of the world.

Ohio Acts to Find New Relief Funds

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 29—With their task cut out for them by Gov. George White, members of the Ohio General Assembly went into special session today to enact relief legislation.

The Governor issued the legislative call when it became apparent that many municipalities and other units could not continue their relief work on local funds.

His plan, which is ready for a joint session of Senate and House, he believes will raise $23,500,000. A wide variety of relief measures are expected to be offered during the short session.

Amusements

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The piece shown on the left is a silver engraved octagonal teapot. It was made by Joseph Cooke and Company of Philadelphia in 1785. The domed cover is surmounted by an urn finial. The spout is tapered and the handle is of brown ebony. It is seven inches high and is stamped with the maker's mark, J. C. & Co. This and the others shown in the illustration are well-known and rare collection pieces. Antique silver, antique furniture and objects of art have a charm that is peculiar to themselves. They enhance the homes that own them. They bring with them a bit of the old and interesting past. They constitute a profitable source of study and enjoyment. Every Saturday thousands of people interested in antiques and objects of art turn to the Antiques and Interior Decorations Pages of The Sun because they find there authentic and interesting information on quaint and beautiful things for the home.

On Saturday, April 2, the day after the opening of the Antiques Exposition in New York, The Sun will publish its spring Art, Antiques and Interior Decorations Number. Profusely illustrated, and expertly edited by Charles Messer Stow and Henry McBride, this Number will delight and instruct all who are interested in old and new furniture, tapestries, silverware, china, objects of art, paintings, decorations and kindred subjects. Read it for enjoyment. Read it for valuable news and information.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Perfect Host

THERE is, I believe, an essay somewhere in the world, half serious and half gay, about the ideal guest. The man who made it, as I happen to know, was thinking, all the while he wrote, about the sort of guest that he himself would like to be. And when he had finished his writing he began to remember, one by one, the many gracious hosts and hostesses that he had known here and there in the world, until he saw more clearly than ever before that this relationship of hospitality is a reciprocal one, a kind of social duet, so that no guest can perfectly succeed without a perfect host. Thus he came to consider what are the marks of excellence in the good host, and he named them somewhat as follows.

In the first place, the good host is an amateur. Those professionally hospitable people who keep open house throughout the year, and who take their reward in coin of the realm, have their own distinct scale of excellence. His reward is not in money or fame or influence, but solely in the pleasure of having his friends about him. He is at least as disinterested in his entertainment as another man who grows a garden of roses. Never does he think of the credit that may be reflected upon him by a famous guest. If some of those who visit him are famous, that is their own concern, not his, and it is never included in his estimate of their attractions.

He knows whom to invite. More particularly, he knows by a sort of instinct what social permutations and combinations are to be expected from a group of persons who are invited together. Like an experienced player of chess, foreseeing at a glance almost all the possible results of a given arrangement of pieces, he knows beforehand how the poet and the business man and the chemist will react upon each other and set each other off, and he imagines more or less accurately what will be their discord or their harmony after two or three days of close association. Or perhaps it would be better to say that his talent for the mingling and contrasting of personalities is like that of a composer engaged in the orchestration of a symphony, balancing his brasses against his wood-winds and strengthening the strings by the drums. At any rate, this gathering and arrangement of persons, so that each will elicit the best in every other, is unquestionably a social art.

As in every other art, the highest successes of entertainment are won by audacity rather than by timid observance of rules. Any host in London during the 1770's might have been assured of a successful dinner if he had been content to bring together merely Dr. Johnson and his familiar friends, such as Burke, Garrick, Reynolds, Boswell, Beauclerk, and Mrs. Thrale. There was the boldness of genius, whoever may have first suggested it, in the invitations sent out by Mr. Dilly the bookseller to Dr. Johnson and to John Wilkes, who must have seemed at first his very antithesis; and yet the evening that resulted from this encounter was one of the most successful and wholly delightful social gatherings on record in the world's literature. But this audacity can be carried too far. Dr. Burney, although himself the best master of musical orchestration in London, did carry it much too far, only a year after the great evening at Mr. Dilly's, by asking Dr. Johnson to his house to meet the proud descendant of Sir Fulke Greville. He failed, even though he had Mrs. Thrale to help him. Every reader of Fanny Burney's delightful Diary remembers the one remark made by the lexicographer to the other distinguished guest of the evening: "Sir, if it were not for depriving the ladies of the fire, *I* should like to stand upon the hearth myself!"

The good host's invitations are definite regarding time, place, and length of stay. He does not say "Come and see me some time," nor yet "Come and stay a while at my house." He does not ask you to remain a year, even though he might like to have you with him for so long, because he discerns the differences between a friend and a housemate. There is a delicacy in all his dealings which acknowledges that you have other interests, other engagements, so that his inquiry is only whether on such a day and hour and for such a length of time you can be with him. Without any self-abasement, he suggests his feeling that the arrangement will be almost entirely to his advantage. To his thinking, apparently, his house has not been handselled or quite made into a home until you have been with him there.

His welcome is not primarily in what he says, though even in that he will be no laggard. "It must appear," as Portia remembers, "in other ways than words." Without ostentation and without apology, he welcomes you to the best he has. If it were more and better, it would be yours, if less and worse, still yours. For his pleasure is not so much in showering good things upon you, as any merely rich man might do, but rather in sharing such things as make up his daily fare; and so there may be as much true hospitality in the offer of a crust of bread and a jug of water as there is in a banquet.

When once the preliminaries of invitation, arrival, and welcoming are attended to, nothing remains but entertainment. Just here it is that the difference is most discernible between the perfect host and —others. For there seems to be a notion current, especially in America, that a host's attention to his guests should be instant, eager, pertinacious, and unremitting; and that, unless a guest is incessantly talked to, played to, sung to, played with, walked, ridden about, introduced to the neighbors, or shown the sights, he is likely to feel neglected and to wish he had not come. Now it is doubtful, as a matter of fact, whether good guests ever do feel this. They wish, rather, to cause as little disturbance and as little change of tempo in the household as may be. They do not take it as an offense if they are left now and then to their own devices.

The whole duty of host as entertainer might be fairly well exemplified in the attitude of one who is fond of flowers toward the people of his garden. Glad to have them come and sorry to see them go, he makes their stay as pleasant as he can without being meddlesome and does not try to postpone their departure by pleading. Flowers do not ask or wish to be entertained. They seem to have sufficient thoughts of their own. It is noticeable, too, that no good gardener ever argues with flowers, or tries to make them over into something quite different. Their individualities are respected, and what is most wanted of them is that each shall be itself to the uttermost. Their natural reticence is never infringed. We never attempt to pry their secrets out of them. And what prevents that we treat our human guests as well as we do the floral? When my friend comes to visit me, he does not ask to have his opinions overhauled and to have those which fail to correspond with mine condemned and corrected. It is not a course of instruction that he comes seeking, but a visit with a friend in which the two parties shall meet and separate with mutual affection and respect.

Of all the relationships that we hold toward one another, this of host and guest is one of the most delicate and exacting. Precisely because it so close, the more care must be taken that it is never pressed beyond its right limits. The very fact that a guest is sitting at my board renders him one of the last persons in the world to whom I may show aught but the gentlest courtesy. Though his convictions be diametrically opposed to mine, and though he express them with utmost vigor, my response must be that of a good host, who always allows for the opinions and manners which he should have foreseen. That downrightness of reply which might be proper enough in any public or neutral place simply will not do here at my able, beside my hearth, where I have him at an advantage. The things he cannot say to me, considering his position, I must not say to him. And one of the best guards I have against that deep discourtesy is the constant recollection that I have invited this man to visit me, because I have liked him—not for his identity with myself but for what he is, with all his differences.

Yet one may be a good, if not a perfect, host without genius or even long experience. Simple friendship smoothes one's way. Ordinary good will, if supported by courtesy and tact and forbearance, is sufficient. By one means and another, we do actually attain a high average of success in this relationship, and the prevalence of hospitality through all the ages and in our own time is one of the finer things to be observed in human nature.

ODELL SHEPARD.

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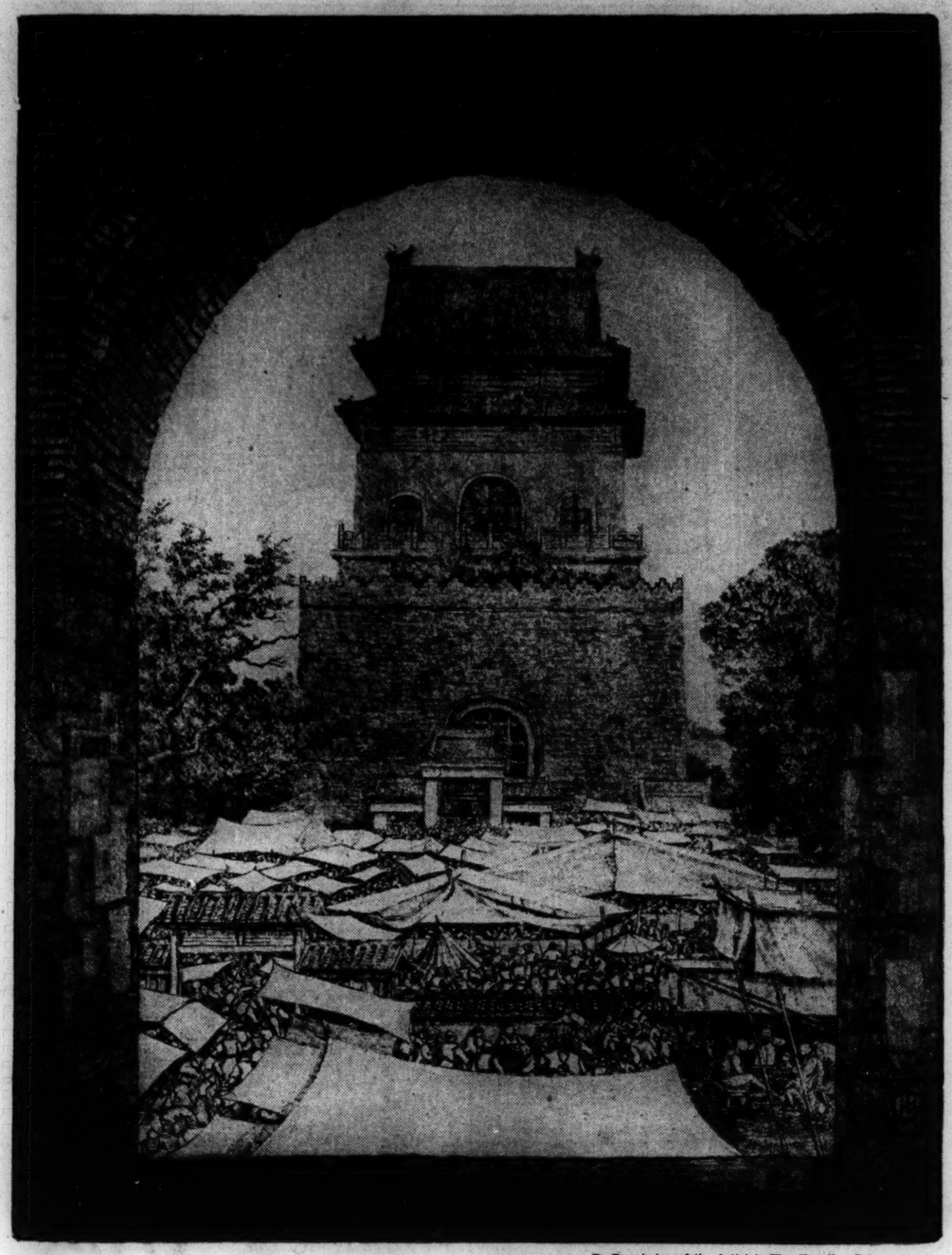

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Market at the Bell-Tower, Tartar City, Peking: From an Etching by H. Lüthmann

PATTERN is so characteristically a basic element in much Oriental art that it is interesting to notice how an occidental artist, Herr H. Lüthmann, responds to Oriental feeling in this etching "Market at the Bell-Tower, Tartar City, Peking." Herr Lüthmann, a German who became an artist after going to China on a commercial mission, retains the occidental viewpoint which results in a picture that is like nature, yet he interprets the scene with such a sense of patterned forms and rhythms that his picture is strong in local color.

Herr Lüthmann's instinct for order is manifest in his separation of various planes of interest, whereby he reduces to self-contained areas the elements that make up his picture. Without this ordering of the multiplicity of details, they would not compose. One segregation has to do with the treatment of the human figures, which are kept essentially to a single tonal value. Within this value they are handled with a large feeling for variety of shapes and movements. Another segregation concerns the canopies, no two of which are the same size or set at precisely the same angle. Variety, again, to keep the pleasing effect of repetition from lapsing into monotony.

In the bell-tower, the patterning of the masonry is a large element, variety being achieved by accenting differences in the size of the stones. Variety is achieved in the foreground arch by means of gradations of tones in the courses of bricks that are of equal size. This arch and the great trees on either side of the bell-tower contribute to the satisfying self-framing effect of the picture as a whole. Altogether this is an uncommon example of East meeting West and attaining a blend of two æsthetic viewpoints.

"Le sel de la terre"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS le Sermon sur la Montagne, notre Maître révèle la félicité dont s'accompagnent l'humilité, la repentance, le désir de bonté, la compassion, la pureté, la paix, le pardon, et le triomphe du bien sur le mal. Jésus-Christ enseignait que ces caractéristiques spirituelles sont réalisées dans la mesure où nous vivons conformément à la loi de Dieu. Les béatitudes expriment l'idéal, dans son application à la conduite des hommes.

Il est intéressant de remarquer que, d'après l'Évangile selon saint Matthieu, Jésus fit suivre les béatitudes de cette déclaration: "Vous êtes le sel de la terre; mais si le sel perd sa saveur, avec quoi la lui rendra-t-on?" Pensée frappante, car elle implique que le sel ou la saveur de la vie chrétienne se trouve dans l'expression des qualités qui donnent au caractère sa force, sa beauté, sa puissance et sa portée. Ceux qui représentent la bonté comme étant ennuyeuse, insipide et sans intérêt, cherchent parfois à prouver que la liberté consiste à faire tout ce qu'on désire, sans avoir égard aux demandes de la loi morale et spirituelle. Mais tôt ou tard, les mortels s'éveillent au fait que la vraie liberté ne se trouve que dans l'obéissance à la loi.

A la page 67 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "La notion qu'il est possible à la nature animale de donner de la force au caractère est trop absurde pour qu'on la considère, si nous nous rappelons que c'est par l'autorité spirituelle que notre Seigneur et Maître guérissait les malades, ressuscitait les morts, et commandait même aux vents et aux flots de lui obéir." Cette "autorité spirituelle" que manifestait notre Maître, et qui lui permettait d'accomplir tant d'œuvres merveilleuses, peut être acquise par ceux qui le suivent, mais seulement dans la proportion où ils revêtent "la pensée de Christ," l'Entendement que reflétait Jésus le Christ. La note tonique de ce caractère est l'amour—l'amour de Dieu et l'amour de l'homme; et les béatitudes font connaître les qualités spirituelles qui sont l'expression de l'Amour divin dans la vie humaine.

Les béatitudes développent la beauté et la félicité des qualités spirituelles qui sont révélées lorsqu'on vit conformément à la loi de Dieu. Ces qualités font partie du vrai caractère; et les vies dans lesquelles elles se manifestent expriment la dignité, la sérénité et la paix. Ce sont des vies qui peuvent se comparer à la lampe dont notre Maître dit: "Elle éclaire tous ceux qui sont dans la maison." Puis il fait à ses disciples cette recommandation pleine d'amour: "Que votre lumière luise ainsi devant les hommes, afin qu'ils voient vos bonnes œuvres et qu'ils glorifient votre Père qui est dans les cieux." Ses caractéristiques spirituelles glorifient Dieu et non le moi humain. Elles sont discernées et exprimées lorsqu'on apprend à comprendre Dieu, lorsqu'on se rend compte que la bonté procède toujours de l'Entendement divin et que l'homme manifeste la bonté par réflexion.

Les Juifs avaient appris de leurs prêtres et de leurs prophètes que la justice règne dans le royaume de Dieu; mais à l'époque de Jésus, ils semblaient avoir oublié la signification spirituelle de la loi, et ils attendaient un royaume matériel, puissant et glorieux. Les enseignements de Jésus éveillèrent aux faits spirituels ceux qui étaient prêts à recevoir Christ, ou la Vérité, et qui pouvaient comprendre leur union avec le Père. Le Maître leur fit connaître le bonheur de manifester cette relation en obéissant à la loi de l'Amour. Il leur enseigna que le règne de la justice doit être établi dans la conscience individuelle. Il fit briller sur le sentier de la justice la lumière de l'amour. Il interpréta la loi de Moïse dans la langue de l'amour. Il démontra dans sa propre vie la beauté et la puissance de la sainteté.

La Science Chrétienne répète ce message, disant que l'homme est maintenant parfait, puisqu'il est créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance de Dieu. Et nous démontrons la perfection spirituelle en surmontant dans notre propre penser tout ce qui est dissemblable à Dieu, et en révélant ainsi notre nature véritable. Mrs. Eddy écrit (*ibid.*, p. 367): "Veillons, travaillons et prions, afin que ce sel ne perde pas sa saveur, et que cette lumière ne soit pas cachée, mais qu'elle rayonne et luise jusqu'à ce qu'elle atteigne à la plénitude de sa gloire."

Au foyer, au bureau, dans le monde, partout où nous sommes en contact avec nos semblables, notre caractère sera mis à l'épreuve. Lorsque nous sommes seuls, il nous paraît comparativement facile de veiller sur nos pensées et sur notre langue; mais c'est quand nous travaillons avec d'autres que nous devons prouver notre force spirituelle. Si nous répondons à l'irritation par la patience, à la haine par la bienveillance, à l'opiniâtreté par l'humilité, cette réflexion d'Amour aidera tous ceux qui sont en cause. Pour en arriver là, nous devons veiller et prier; même dans la journée la plus remplie, nous devons consacrer du temps à la méditation, pour pouvoir saisir les vérités éternelles touchant Dieu et l'homme; nous devons chercher avec prière la sagesse et l'amour qui nous permettront de faire face aux problèmes de chaque jour.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Growth of Polish Literature

The growth of Polish literature in the first half of the nineteenth century was due to the coincidence of two factors—a coincidence which, rare though it is, is not unknown in the annals of the world's literature. Thus, not unlike other European countries in the period of Romanticism, Poland produced a number of great poets, such as Mickiewicz, Slowacki, Krasinski, Fredro, Norwid, each of whom achieved a level of perfection inaccessible to his literary ancestors; and the coöperation of these poets naturally brought about a rebirth of literature. Then, the period itself, abounding in ideas and in events to a degree unknown since the era of the Renaissance, had unusual significance in the history of Poland, owing to the exceptional position of the Poles among the other European nations.

The French Revolution started the long period of reconstruction of both the political and the social conditions of Europe, and stimulated a series of contests which were to change the relations between the states as well as between the social classes. For Poland, which at the very moment when this process began had lost her independence, and, for the whole of the period under discussion, was making desperate attempts to regain her freedom, the political ideas of the times must have had a double importance. Small wonder, then, that they pervaded all the provinces of national life, and strongly influenced the literary movement, an inevitable development because the basic ideas of Romanticism had also originated in the intellectual atmosphere created by the Revolution.—From "Polish Romantic Literature," by JULIAN KRZYANOWSKI

Character

The sun set, but set not his hope.
Stars rose; his faith was earlier up:
Fixed on the enormous galaxy,
Deeper and older seemed his eye;
And matched his sufferance sublime
The taciturnity of time.
He spoke, and words more soft than rain
Brought the Age of Gold again:
His action won such reverence sweet
As hid all measure of the feat.

—RALPH WALDO EMERSON, in "Poems."

"The salt of the earth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Sermon on the Mount our Master unfolds the blessedness of humility, repentance, the desire for goodness, compassion, purity, peace, forgiveness, and the overcoming of evil with good. Christ Jesus taught that these spiritual characteristics are realized as a result of living in obedience to the law of God. The Beatitudes express the ideal as applied to human conduct.

It is interesting to note that, as recorded in Matthew's Gospel, immediately after the Beatitudes, Jesus made the following statement: "Ye are the salt of the earth: but if the salt have lost its savour, wherewith shall it be salted?" What an arresting thought, that the very salt and savor of Christian living is to be found in the expression of these qualities, giving strength, beauty, power, and meaning to character! There are some who depict goodness as dull, insipid, uninteresting, and who endeavor to prove that freedom consists in doing what one wants to do, regardless of any demand to obey moral and spiritual law. But mortals sooner or later waken to realize that true freedom is found only in obedience to law.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 67), "The notion that animal natures can possibly give force to character is too absurd for consideration, when we remember that through spiritual ascendency our Lord and Master healed the sick, raised the dead, and commanded even the winds and waves to obey him." This "spiritual ascendency," manifested by our Master, enabling him to perform all his wonderful works, can be obtained by his followers only in proportion as they put on "the mind of Christ," which Christ Jesus reflected. The keynote of this character is love, love to God and love to man; and the Beatitudes unfold the spiritual qualities which express divine Love in human conduct.

The Beatitudes unfold the beauty and blessedness of those spiritual qualities which are revealed when one lives in obedience to God's law. These qualities belong to true character; and the lives in which they are manifested express dignity, serenity, and peace. Such lives are like the candle of which our Master said, "It giveth light unto all that are in the house." And he furthermore lovingly urged his followers, "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." These spiritual characteristics glorify God, not the human self. They are discerned and expressed as one learns to understand God, and realizes that all goodness proceeds from the divine Mind, and that man expresses goodness through reflection.

The Jews had been taught through priest and prophet that in the kingdom of God righteousness reigns; but in Jesus' day they seemed to have forgotten the spiritual meaning of the law, and looked for a kingdom of material power and splendor. The teachings of Jesus awakened those who were ready to receive Christ, Truth, to the spiritual facts of their relationship to the Father; and he taught them the blessedness of expressing this relationship in obedience to the law of Love. He taught them that the kingdom of righteousness must be established in their consciousness. He illumined the pathway of righteousness with love. He interpreted the Mosaic law in the language of love. He demonstrated in his own life the beauty and power of holiness.

Christian Science is repeating the message that man, being made in the image and likeness of God, is perfect now. And one demonstrates spiritual perfection by overcoming all that is unlike God in his own thinking, thereby revealing his true nature. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 367), "Let us watch, work, and pray that this salt lose not its saltness, and that this light be not hid, but radiate and glow into noontide glory."

In the home, in the business office, in society, wherever we come in contact with our fellow men, opportunities are provided for the testing of character. It may seem easier to watch our thoughts and guard our tongues when alone, and tests of our spiritual strength may come when we are working with others. When we meet irritation with patience, hate with loving-kindness, and self-will with humility, this reflection of Love will help everyone concerned. In order to do this, we need to watch and pray; we need to take some time out of the busy day for quiet thought, so that we can lay hold of the eternal truths about God and man, and pray for wisdom and love to meet the problems of every day.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Sabbath Days in Old New England

There were only two or three houses between ours and the main street, and then our lane came out directly opposite the finest house in town, a three-story edifice of brick, painted white, the "Colonel's" residence. There was a spacious garden behind it, from which we caught glimpses and perfumes of unknown flowers. Over its high walls hung boughs of splendid great yellow sweet apples, which, when they fell on the outside, we children considered our perquisites. When I first read about the apples of Hesperides, my idea of them was that they were like the Colonel's "pumpkin-sweetings."

Beyond the garden were wide, green fields which reached eastward down to the beach. It was one of those large old estates which used to give to the very heart of our New England coast-towns a delightful breeziness and roominess.

A coach-and-pair was one of the appurtenances of this estate, with a coachman on the box; and when he took the family out for an airing we small children thought it was a sort of Cinderella-spectacle, prepared expressly for us.

It was not, however, quite so interesting as the Boston stage-coach, that rolled regularly every day past the head of our lane into and out of its headquarters, a big, unpainted stable close at hand. This stage-coach, in our mind, meant the city, —twenty miles off; an immeasurable distance to us then. Even our elders did not go there very often.

In those early days towns used to give each other nicknames, like schoolboys. Ours was called "Beantown"; not because it was especially devoted to the cultivation of this leguminous edible, but probably because it adhered a long time to the Puritanic custom of saving Sunday-work by baking beans on Saturday evening, leaving them in the oven over night. After a while, as families left off heating their ovens, the bean-pots were taken by the village baker on Saturday afternoon, who returned them to each house early on Sunday morning, with the pan of brown bread that went with them. The jingling of the baker's bell made the matter a public one. . . .

The Sabbath mornings in those old times had a peculiar charm. They seemed so much cleaner than other mornings! The roads and the grassy footpaths seemed fresher, and the air itself purer and more wholesome than on week-days. Saturday afternoon and evening were regarded as part of the Sabbath (we were taught that it was heathenish to call the day Sunday); work and playthings were laid aside, and every body as well as every thing, was subjected to a rigid renovation. Sabbath morning would not have seemed like itself without a clean house, a clean skin, and tidy and spotless clothing.

The Saturday baking was a great event, the brick oven being heated to receive the flour bread, the flour-and-Indian, and the rye-and-Indian bread, the traditional pot of beans, the Indian pudding, and the pies; for no further cooking was to be done until Monday. . . .

Then it was so still, both out of doors and within! We were not allowed to walk anywhere except in the yard or garden. I remember wondering whether it was never Sabbath-day over the fence, in the next field; whether the field was not a kind of heathen field, since we could go into it only on weekdays. . . . It was Sabbath in the house, and possibly even on the doorstep; but not much farther. The town itself was so quiet that it scarcely seemed to breathe. The sound of wheels was seldom heard on the streets on that day.—LUCY LARCOM, in "A New England Girlhood."

An Elusive Allegory

Here are great redwoods spiring to the blue
A spray of low growths round their royal feet,
Green buoyant ferns with breath as sylvan-sweet
As garden blooms. Strong from their roots the new
Pale fronds unfurl their graceful length, all true
To immemorial pattern. Little heat
And scanty sunshine visits their retreat
But look—no hothouse nursling ever grew
More joyously or made a forest place
To echo more with beauty's eloquence.
Now—from the redwood giants hale and hoary
And from the fairy foliage at their base
I gather strange enlightenment—I sense
A lovely and elusive allegory.

JULIA BOYNTON GREEN.

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EDUCATIONAL

A Study-Your-Pupils Institute

By ROLAND HALL SHARP
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

WHEN Dr. Leon Walther set out from Geneva for Colombia, South America, the other day to organize vocational guidance work at governmental invitation, the Jean Jacques Rousseau Institute of Educational Sciences strengthened its work in yet another continent.

Quietly the institute prepares individuals to carry into school systems some form of the ideal that schools are for pupils, not pupils for schools.

"Discat a Puero Magister," is set to its seal. However much Rousseau's educational theories may be disputed, his counsel in Emile that "the teacher ought to understand the child," sounds commonplace only because its revolutionary period has passed into general acceptance.

So Rousseau's stinging words to teachers of 1762, "Begin, then, to study your pupils, for assuredly you don't know them at all," have less fire in them today, although their underlying philosophy still motivates much educational reform. It is to the dissemination of that outlook in education that the institute, set up in 1912 as a Rousseau bicentennial memorial, directs its energies.

Pictures of Educational Adventure

The library of Prof. Pierre Bovet, director, in a quiet residential section on the hills above the city proper, has walls that readily melt into pictures of educational adventure in far lands as he recalls what alumni have done. There is Rahmi Bey, who went home from Geneva to build up an adequate elementary education system in Turkey. Professor Bovet warms to his reminiscing.

One day in 1913 his office door opened to disclose the Turkish general consul ushering in five or six teachers and normal school principals, who had been sent to study education. During the war some left for the Dardanelles. One, Chekib Bey, is now professor of philosophy in the University of Constantinople. Rahmi Bey is a professor of the normal school at Smyrna.

Dr. Walther, en route to Colombia, has a colorful career that starts in a St. Petersburg gymnasium from which he resigned his professorship because pre-war Russia found him too liberal. In Geneva he studied law, was deprived of all property by the Russian revolution, and turned to watchmaking. When the first international conference on vocational guidance was called by the Rousseau Institute in 1921, his attention was attracted. At the invitation of a Swiss firm he made a practical application of the conference's findings.

International Tendency

From that beginning, his work on vocational guidance and industrial education has carried him to Italy, France and Brazil. In Colombia he will remain some eight months, developing vocational guidance in relation to the New Education movement there and its "modern gymnasium."

Two other students of the institute, M. Julien Fontegne in France and Señorita Mercedes Rodrigo in Spain, played large parts in organizing the vocational guidance organizations in those nations. M. Fontegne's "Orientation Professionelle" was the first book in French on the subject. He started the vocational guidance bureau of the institute in 1918, after being sent to Geneva to recover from war wounds and imprisonment.

Señorita Rodrigo entered Spain's work of reëducating industrially disabled for other callings, when Señor Cesar de Madariaga of the Ministry of Labor invited her and one other Rousseau student to conduct experiments on alternate abilities of workers.

The institute has naturally gravitated toward a field of service among smaller powers. Its students come from many nations, and usually represent 25 on the rolls. Great nations, however, need less outside help than small ones in keeping their educational systems abreast of the times. The institute makes expert assistance available for this purpose.

Poland, for example, sent a dozen professors of gymnasia to study secondary schooling. The Ministry of Education took this means to build up a corps of inspectors acquainted with what is doing abroad. Staff members of the institute also receive numerous invitations to speak in Poland, where there are many alumni.

Mr. Sigurd Thorlacius, a teacher in a famous geyser-heated Icelandic school, came to Geneva and took back with him a translation of the Harvard Dearborn test for pupils of secondary grade. This test has been adapted to such widely scattered sections as Scandinavia and Egypt by the institute's students, so that results may be compared.

Relations of the institute with educators of the United States are intimate. Dr. Paul Monroe of Columbia School of Education and director of the International Institute, has recently intrusted to it the Swiss part of a Carnegie research project. The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial decided in 1925 to give financial support to the institute.

Few Precedents

When Prof. Edouard Claparede of the University of Geneva first broached the idea of a pedagogical center to place chief emphasis upon understanding the child, he had few precedents in Europe on which to go. Teachers' College, Columbia, had only begun its great expansion. Prof. John Dewey's experimental school at Chicago from 1894, and work at Columbia after 1904, were helpful. His "School and Society" of 1915 was translated into French to prepare European opinion for a different outlook.

From the start, Rousseau's belated institute proved the practicability of many of his educational theories after they had been frowned down for two centuries.

In its three major departments, as a school of advanced pedagogy, a center of information and of publication, the institute has built steadily with no effort to force its growth. At critical times alumni came to its support.

The ideas for which it stood made their way, however, and were given official standing when the Council of State in 1929 made it an integral part of the Faculty of Letters at the University of Geneva.

Teaching Music 'By Air'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

FROM a restful studio in Savoy Hill, London, a distinguished English musician conducts a weekly music "lesson" that is followed by a host of students estimated at 80,000. He is Sir Walford Davies and his medium is the radio. His flair for the work is so remarkable that individual students find themselves being "tripped up" by this unseen teacher, who is frequently hundreds of miles away from the classroom where the student has erred!

His instruction is followed with the closest interest in more than 700 schools throughout Great Britain, and his work is but one phase of an educational program sponsored by the British Broadcasting Corporation. Sir Walford's talent in teaching music "by air" is so novel and successful that it is classified by some students as equal to that given by personal tuition to individual students.

Six years of teaching by radio has given Sir Walford a skill that is virtually uncanny.

Every Tuesday afternoon Sir Walford places his career of long experience at the disposal of children ranging from 5 to 18 years, and any others who care to tune in. Seated at a piano, a microphone before him, an assistant by his side, he voices a cheery "Good afternoon, children," and immediately begins his task of sending into the air a lesson which is being awaited in hundreds of classrooms from Land's End to John o' Groats.

Curiously Simple

Sir Walford's methods are curiously simple. He seems to become a child himself, as he naïvely explains the "balancing" methods used by Mozart, or the melody that underlies Schubert. His assistant is the one "key" he has with his thousands of students beyond, for the young man sings when the students are requested to sing, enabling Sir Walford to determine points of time and action and to carry out his instruction—as if the assistant were a kind of composite class of the students, who in reality are singing in Lancashire and Devon, in Scotland and in Wales.

The general aim of the instruction is to instill a knowledge and love of rhythmic melody, to accustom scholars to the idea of melody as a natural language, to enable them to read a simple tune at sight, and to release and develop their own powers of composition.

The studies are based on a "Scholar's Manual," issued every "term," which is in the hands of the students while the broadcast is given. The manual contains "the song of the week," notes for each week's lessons, concert notes on works played or instruments used, and the ground plan for weekly tune writing on the part of the students themselves.

The lessons accord with a scheme for a complete one-year course for junior and senior listeners. Schools which can allocate only one half-hour period for the lessons may choose either a complete junior or complete senior course. This is made possible by splitting the hour in such a way that the junior lesson "runs in" to the senior period without a break—a transference which is happily achieved by making the few minutes at the "change-over period" into a general singing time.

At the start of the hour, Sir Walford plays a phrase to give the rhythm of a movement, and the children tap out the notes on a dummy keyboard on the desks before them. This leads up to a completed movement, which Sir Walford plays and sings, followed by a repetition by the children. But the unseen tutor suddenly remarks: "Why, that wasn't loud enough; it's not nearly enthusiastic enough!"

One-Man Proxy Class

It is here that Sir Walford brings his imagination into play. He knows children, and he knows music, and taking a cue from a slow "pickup" on the part of his assistant he ventures a criticism that is often justified in the schoolroom. The remark electrifies the students, who suddenly imagine that their work has a closer scrutiny than their radio would imply.

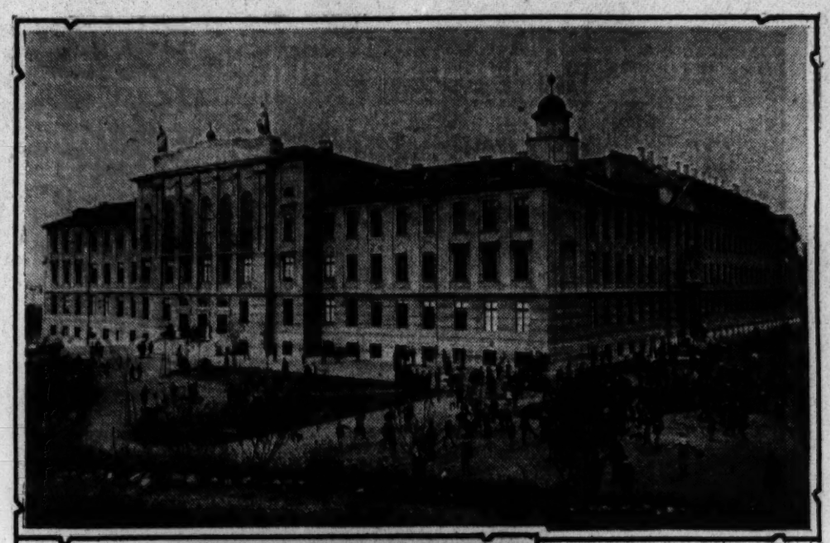
Again, during the rendering of a short "Alleluia" piece by Vaughan Williams he will unexpectedly interject "Sing as loud as you want, but think of a cathedral and put the right tone into it."

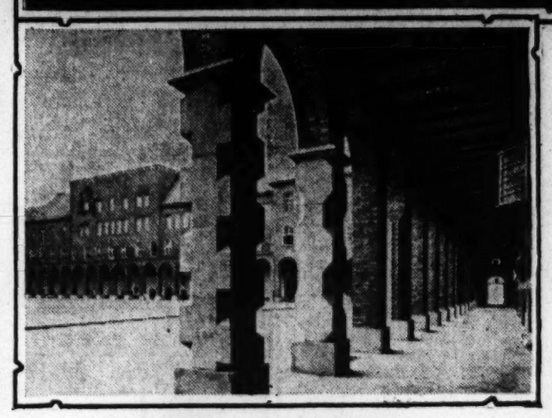
The personal note is sounded in a most remarkable fashion. Certain theme melodies are incorporated in the manual, with only the opening bars to set the tone of the whole. The children are invited to complete the melody, on the principles of balance and melodies which Sir Walford has been illuminating at previous sessions. There are sent in to the studio.

Thus, over the air goes comment on "A Cradle Song" by Gladys Walton, age 13, of Sharrow-lane School, Sheffield, and Sir Walford plays the little melody, explaining where it achieves beauty and success and pointing out where it could be bettered. Similarly a tune by Roy Buford, age 9, of Leicester, for "An Old Nursery Rhyme" is analyzed and played over by the expert musician.

So well has Sir Walford developed this idea that songs whose words were written by students of Walsworth School, Hitchin, are set to music by students of East Lane School, North Wembley, and included in the manual. In classrooms all over the country the work of these students is put forward for tests on their own initiative, but a special subcommittee of musicians appointed by the British Broadcasting Corporation judges the work done by children who submit papers. These papers are not set in the ordinary way of an "examination"; they are simply evidences of enthusiastic work done "for the glory of the thing." Occasionally, too, Sir Walford asks for short essays bearing on the subjects he has handled.

Teachers claim that the radio lessons have an excellent effect on the children for the remainder of the day. The children become more alert mentally, and they acquire the art of listening, which helps them in their other subjects in the schools.





The Christian Science Monitor-Magyar Film Iroda, Budapest

New High School for Boys at Godollo, Hungary. Below Is View of City Square in Szeged, Hungary, Showing New University Buildings. The Arcades Which Inclose the Square May Be Described as the Hungarian Pantheon, Since They Contain Statues and Mural Tablets Commemorating the Country's Celebrities in Science and Letters.

The Christian Science Monitor-© B. B. C., Savoy Hill, W. C. 2

Sir Walford Davies Teaching by Radio.

In Hungary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest

PROGRESS in education in Hungary, especially elementary and secondary school, has been marked during the last few years. Under the leadership of Count Kuno Klebelsberg (Minister of Education until the formation of the present Karolyi Government on Aug. 23, 1931), schools of the most modern type were built in all parts of Hungary. Though there has been a restriction of the number of students admitted to the various universities, due to the "Numerous Clauses" legislation, there has also been a great deal of public expenditure on universities, especially in the erection of new buildings. Before 1918, Hungary had four universities—Budapest, Debreczen, Kolozsvar (Cluj), and Pozsony (Bratislava). The two latter are now separated from post-war Hungary, the former of the two being Roumanian and the latter Slovak, but their entire staffs were transferred to Szeged and Pécs, respectively, within the present frontiers. The building of the new university at Szeged may be justly claimed as one of the greatest achievements of the Hungarian Ministry of Education.

50,000 Scholarships In the United States

Information regarding scholarships and fellowships available at institutions of higher learning in the United States, which is of vital interest to many thousands of students who need financial assistance to enable them to complete their education, is contained in a new bulletin of the Federal Office of Education, 1931 No. 15, price 30 cents, available from the Superintendent of Documents. The publication, prepared by Ella B. Ratcliffe, chief educational assistant in the division of colleges and professional schools, lists the scholarship offerings at 402 colleges and universities. More than 50,000 scholarships and fellowships are available annually in the United States, it is estimated. The total money value of the grants is approximately $10,000,000.

Twenty-two states now furnish, by legislative enactment to institutions in the state, some sort of scholarship aid, the new Office of Education handbook of financial aid for higher education points out. These states are Arizona, California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The Parent

Boulder, Colorado

Dear Friends:

I have been wanting to contribute to the Parent Column for some time. Since the World War I have firmly believed that the place to start prevention of war is in the home. All around us we see little children playing war. I have three boys and I have never allowed them to play such games when I could watch their play. I have never bought such toys as machine guns, swords and air rifles, I have taught them to love animals enough not to want to kill them. Also, I have tried to explain to them that there was no real sportsmanship in taking the life of anything. And, too, I see no need in keeping a loaded gun in the home to protect us. As long as we hold such thoughts we will never work out our world problem of trusting our neighbor. I am so glad to see the children and grown-ups, too, making international friends through the letters in this splendid daily of ours. (Mrs.) R. D. H.

* * *

Pittsburgh Penna.

Dear Friends:

The letters in the Parent Column are read with eagerness each week, and many of the ideas there presented have been of much benefit in guiding aright our two children, a girl and boy of 9 and 6. Perhaps the following experience may help someone. Our boy seemed to have no interest in books, or in being read to. I then discovered that I was reading aloud in a perfunctory manner. By really entering into the story, striving for the child's own viewpoint, and enjoying it as I read, I found his interest was aroused, and now he enjoys good stories quite as much as "Sister," who is always given an "A" in "Home Reading." I have also seen problems of behavior met quickly when condemnation is not employed and an attitude of love and understanding is maintained. With grateful appreciation for the Monitor. (Mrs.) D. M. L.

* * *

Rockford, Ill.

Dear Friends:

Although now our two daughters are grown, married, and have two children each of their own, I am often reminded of the enjoyable experiences we have shared with one another.

I think The Parent is a wonderful column and we have received many helpful suggestions from it.

When our daughters were little girls and wished to try at something which might later prove of use to them, such as cooking, baking, sewing, planning a party, or the like, they were afforded the opportunity with Mother's interest and encouragement. They were given a certain amount with which to purchase materials, which taught them to make wise selections as to quality, color, etc. When they reached their teens both of them could sew a dress or prepare an entire meal without assistance.

I believe that if girls were given the opportunity to learn while at home, instead of Mother doing everything, all girls would prove more capable.

Children are naturally eager to learn, and will be spurred on to successful accomplishments if parents allow them to try to express joyful confidence in their endeavors.

Both of our girls took piano lessons. At one time the older one had to be coaxed to practice; at that time my other duties made it impossible for us to devote as much time to her with her music as I would have liked to, and which no doubt would have stimulated her interest and awakened her love for it, so we decided to let her discontinue her lessons for a while. Not many months later she came to us eagerly asking to have lessons again. We then explained to her that we would be glad to let her begin if she would like to practice. Never after did she require to be made to practice and today she often tells us how grateful she is for the music lessons which gave her an understanding and love for music, and which make it possible for her to be a help in guiding her own little ones in study of the violin and piano.

If parents will but have faith and patience with their children, they may do much toward bringing forth mutual happiness and greater achievements. If parents are not too forward and overanxious about their children, they usually get along much better.

Our two girls were different; the younger one most happy enjoying outdoor sports and activities, a good mixer and not so serious as the older one, who liked to read, write or do quieter things.

But I tried never to discourage either one in any right activity which she enjoyed, nor force upon one or the other the other's ways; and now, having reached young womanhood, it is interesting to see come forth in each of them qualities which only the other seemed to possess. The older can now also enjoy golf and swimming, etc., with her family and the younger one can appreciate the more peaceful ones.

The three of us with their children enjoy many pleasant afternoons together, sewing, reading, picnicking or riding in the car.

Parents' companionship with their children unfolds through patience, love and understanding.

These experiences are written with a desire to help other parents who may find them useful, with the hope they may be helped to have courage and faith in the bringing up of a child. (Mrs.) C. H.

[Letters for this column are welcomed by the Editors. The column seems to be much appreciated and yet we do not have many letters sent in for printing. Letters sharing some experience in child guidance are more usable if they keep to one or two subjects and are not more than 300 words long. Please write on only one side of the page, and for our own files be sure to give your complete name and address. Even if you have written before, we shall be glad to hear from you again.—The Editors].

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SIX STRAIGHT FOR VAN BELLE

Belgian Amateur Billiard Champion Heads World's 18.2 Balkline Table

WORLD AMATEUR 18.2 BALKLINE BILLIARDS STANDING

	Won	Lost	HR	BG
G. Van Belle, Belgium	6	0	144	21
Albert Poensgen, Germany	5	0	161	11
Edmond Soussa, Egypt	5	0	181	13
Albert Corty, France	4	2	90	17
F. S. Appleby, U. S.	3	3	102	28
Alfredo Perras, Portugal	2	4	70	32
Charles Foerster, Germany	1	5	102	26
Worth Bergherm, U. S.	6	6	92	..
Jean Dommering, Holland	0	6	86	..

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—Gustave Van Belle, the Belgian candidate for the world amateur 18.2 balkline billiards championship, now in progress at the New York Elks Club, took the lead by scoring two victories in succession yesterday, when play was resumed after the week-end. In the afternoon, showing the same style of billiards for which his countryman, Edouard Horemans, former professional champion, is noted, he defeated Albert Corty of France, 400 to 350, in 31 innings, and in the evening his victory over Francis S. Appleby, the United States star, was at 400 to 141, in 23 innings.

Two other of the foreign representatives, Albert Poensgen of Germany, present champion, and Edmond Soussa of Egypt, are also still undefeated, each winning his scheduled game yesterday, but both have three games to play, while Van Belle must only encounter each of them. Poensgen defeated Corty in the evening, 400 to 258, in 25 innings, while Soussa scored over Appleby in the afternoon, 400 to 237, in 13 innings.

The four tailenders started their series to settle the lower standings, with Alfredo Ferraz defeating Worth Bergherm, 400 to 363, and Charles Foerster scoring over Jean Dommering, 400 to 293 with the aid of a run of 102.

Only four games will be played today, Poensgen encountering Appleby and Foerster opposing Bergherm in the afternoon, while Soussa and Van Belle will fight it out as to who will encounter Poensgen in the final round, and Ferraz will play Dommering, in the two evening games. The score by innings:

VAN BELLE VS. CORTY

Van Belle—33 0 3 0 15 0 0 1 40 15 0 3 50 0 19 20 6 51 0 13 52 30 19 3 0 0 8 4 7 0 8—400. High run—52. Average—12 28-31.

Corty—1 31 19 2 8 18 2 0 2 2 26 41 13 25 1 0 1 58 28 0 2 16 6 1 3 0 6 14 29 0 1—350. High run—58. Average—11 9-31.

SOUSSA VS. APPLEBY

Soussa—40 1 8 0 96 49 1 27 0 3 22 0 153—400. High run—153. Average—30 10-13.

Appleby—2 22 55 46 5 18 0 3 3 59 14 9 1—237. High run—59. Averages—18 3-13.

FERRAZ VS. BERGHERM

Ferraz—0 2 0 0 24 11 70 33 0 12 7 17 4 0 6 0 3 31 6 1 13 3 0-0 23 70 7 2 34 8 7 6—400. High Run—70. Average—12 16-32.

Bergherm—1 0 0 0 92 7 1 1 35 3 35 10 1 0 17 4 13 4 0 18 1 2 6 2 35 24 1 20 6 7 17—363. High Run—92. Average—11 22-31.

FOERSTER VS. DOMMERING

Foerster—17 0 18 1 13 13 21 0 31 9 20 41 9 0 0 28 14 0 4 12 6 48 3 19 11 62—400. High Run—62. Average—15 10-26.

Dommering—1 1 0 16 79 5 14 73 8 15 15 2 18 1 0 0 1 0 0 5 23 11 3 1 0 1—293. High Run—79. Average—11 7-26.

POENSGEN VS. CORTY

Poensgen—0 15 0 0 9 0 26 5 10 35 6 0 1 18 0 3 2 46 23 4 95 24 50 27 1—400. Innings—25. High Run—95.

Corty—16 0 0 0 1 39 0 19 5 0 10 13 0 0 4 5 0 20 8 64 50 2 1 1—258. Innings—24. High Run—64.

VAN BELLE VS. APPLEBY

Van Belle—2 4 1 7 0 0 13 2 3 12 7 0 3 124 9 0 4 3 1 32 19 6 144 4—400. Innings—24. High Run—144.

Appleby—0 1 1 1 0 1 15 5 2 0 15 0 0 0 1 1 9 40 2 17 0 8 22—141. Innings—23. High Run—40.

PROVIDENCE TIED BY BRONX TIGERS

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP PLAYOFF

(Two games, total goals)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	0	1	0	1	1	1
Bronx	0	1	0	1	1	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 29—The Providence Reds and the Bronx Tigers battled to a 1-to-1 tie in their opening contest of a two-game Canadian-American Hockey League playoff series here last night. Each scored once in the third period. Gizzy Hart took a pass from Gus Rivers for the Providence goal and Johnny Sheppard registered for the Tigers four minutes later. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		BRONX
Hart, Harrington, Ilw		
	rw, Chouinard, Jenkins, Picketts	
Gaudreault, Murray, Connor, c		
	c, Pettinger, Grosvenor	
Rivers, Taylor, Giroux, Cormier, rw		
	lw, Sheppard, Massecar	
Carson, Hinsperger, ld. rd, Regan, Arnott		
Vail, Trapp, rd ... ld, Bourgeault, Pringle		
Beveridge, g ... g, Aitkenhead		

Score—Providence 1, Bronx 1. Goals—Hart for Providence; Sheppard for Bronx. Assists—Rivers for Providence; Pettinger and Chouinard for Bronx. Referees—Stewart and Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

OFFICIALS PLANNING MINOR HOCKEY SERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., March 29 (AP)—Charles S. King, president of the International Hockey League, will confer with Judge J. S. Dooley, president of the Canadian-American League, at Providence, R. I., early next week, with respect to details in connection with the first minor professional hockey championship series.

The International League has already accepted a challenge from the Canadian-American League to send its champions to the home of the latter circuit winners for a series during April. The series, a best two-out-of-three-game affair, will be launched on or about April 14, following the playoffs in the two leagues.

Plans for the first of what is proposed as an annual post-season series for minor professional hockey supremacy will be settled at the conference between the two league presidents next week, under the proposed arrangements. The venue of the series will alternate each spring, starting at the home of the Canadian-American League champions this season. Only financial details remain to be settled.

BADGERS HOPE FOR PITCHING

Success of 1932 Wisconsin Nine Depends Largely on Boxmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., March 29 — "In view of the fact that we were obliged to arrange games on successive days on three occasions in drawing our 'Big Ten' Conference schedule this season, our success will depend largely upon the development of a pitching staff," declared Guy S. Lowman, coach of the University of Wisconsin Badgers baseball squad.

"No estimate can be made as to the prospects of the team, either, until we know what hitting strength we will have," Coach Lowman explained, pointing out that several of the best batsmen on last year's squad have been lost by graduation or ineligibility.

Infield Intact

Wisconsin's strength, defensively, will depend upon its infield, which is intact from last year and includes H. H. Schneider '32, at first base; J. G. Plankey '33, at second; A. C. Cuisinier '33, at third, and H. W. Schendel '33, at shortstop. Of these, Schneider and Cuisinier are among the most dependable hitters on the 1932 squad.

James Smilgoff '33 and H. N. Griswold '32 provide adequate catching strength. Both are fair hitters and one of the two, possibly Griswold because of his speed, may be shifted to help solve the outfield problem, which is the most uncertain element outside the pitching difficulty.

Arthur Sommerfield '32 is one of the most dependable pitchers in the Conference, but he will be unable to carry the burden alone, especially in view of the two double-headers confronting the Badgers with the Universities of Iowa and Minnesota, in addition to games on successive days with Northwestern and Illinois.

The loss of J. F. Poser '32, C. W. Vaicek '34, J. P. Linfor '33 and W. F. McGuire '33, through ineligibility, deprived Coach Lowman of four capable boxmen. He is pinning his hopes of finding adequate support for Sommerfield largely upon the development of N. A. Pacetti '32, who has plenty of speed and coolness. P. H. Kelleher '33, a left-handed pitcher, and H. R. Winger '34, a right-hander, may provide some assistance.

Outfield Candidates

H. M. Pike '32, a fair hitter but hitherto inexperienced, is the most likely candidate for one place in the outfield. Griswold or Smilgoff will handle the second outer defense assignment, and M. A. Ross '34, a second-base candidate, may be used as the third man, though R. A. Witchman '33 has reported as an outfield candidate and may land one of the positions if he shows improvement in hitting.

Ross and K. J. Nordstrom '34 are the only infield candidates rated as competitors with last year's veterans. Nordstrom is a shortstop. With either Griswold or Smilgoff playing in the outfield, W. D. Olson '34 will be rated as second-string catcher. The schedule follows:

April 15—Notre Dame at South Bend; 16—Western State Teachers College of Kalamazoo; 23—Northwestern University; 30—University of Chicago at Chicago.

May 7—University of Illinois; 13 and 14—University of Iowa; 20 and 21—University of Minnesota at Minneapolis; 24—Notre Dame; 27—Northwestern at Evanston; 28—University of Illinois at Urbana.

June 3—University of Chicago.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL GAMES

By the Associated Press

New York (A.) 12; Indianapolis 8.
Boston (N.) 4; Philadelphia (A.) 2.
Newark 6; Boston (A.) 3.
St. Louis (N.) 2; House of David 1.
Philadelphia (N.) 5; Atlanta 2.
Chicago (A.) 9; Dallas 7.
Pittsburgh 5; Detroit 4 (13 innings).
New York (N.) 22; San Francisco 12.
Reading 7; Knoxville 2 (6 innings).
Rochester 13; Columbus 4.
Minneapolis 6; Auburn 4.
Louisville 11; Mobile 4.
Kansas City 2; Shreveport 0.
St. Paul 9; Ft. Worth 1.

YANKS AND BRAVES TO RETURN

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 29 (AP)—The New York Yankees and Boston Braves have completed arrangements to return to St. Petersburg next year for the spring training season. It will be the eleventh straight year in the same camp for the Braves and the ninth for the Yankees.

Harvey Jackson of Toronto Won Scoring Title of N. H. L.

MONTREAL, March 29 (AP)—Harvey Jackson, young Toronto wing, won the National Hockey League's individual scoring title, final figures released from headquarters last night, reveal.

Jackson scored 53 points to beat out his team mate, Joe Primeau, by three points. Howie Morenz of the Montreal Canadiens finished third with 49 points and Charlie Conacher of Toronto and Bill Cook of the New York Rangers tied for fourth place with 48.

Conacher and Cook scored the most goals, 34 each, and Primeau the most assists, 37. The 25 leading scorers follow.

Player Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Jackson, Toronto	28	25	53
Primeau, Toronto	13	37	50
Morenz, Canadiens	24	25	49
Conacher, Toronto	34	14	48
W. Cook, N. Y. Rangers	34	14	48
Trottier, Maroons	26	18	44
Smith, Maroons	11	33	44
Siebert, Maroons	21	18	39
Clapper, Boston	17	22	39
Joliat, Canadiens	15	24	39
Dillon, Rangers	23	15	38
Barry, Boston	21	17	38
Ward, Montreal	19	19	38
Gagnon, Canadiens	19	18	37
Boucher, Rangers	12	23	35
F. Cook, Rangers	14	20	34
Stewart, Maroons	22	11	33
Lepine, Canadiens	19	11	30
Goodfellow, Detroit	14	16	30
Gottselig, Chicago	13	15	28
Himes, N. Y. Americans	7	21	28
McVeigh, Americans	12	15	27
Larochelle, Canadiens	18	8	26
Weiland, Boston	14	12	26
Somers, Rangers	11	15	26

MRS. SHEDDEN WINS MATCH

Defeats Margaret Blake 6—3, 6—8, 6—1 in U. S. Indoor Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., March 29—Five players advanced to the third round of the United States women's indoor tennis championship tournament this morning at the Longwood Covered Courts, Chestnut Hill.

One of the matches went to three sets when Miss Margaret Blake of Lenox, Mass., made a strong bid in the second set against Mrs. William M. Shedden of Boston. After winning the first set at 6—3, Mrs. Shedden was held to 6-all in the second. Miss Blake used up most of her energy in winning the next two games to even the match. After a rest period, Mrs. Shedden was able to run out the match with the loss of only one game.

Miss Marjorie L. Sachs of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, third seeded player and former indoor champion, met and defeated Miss Katherine Winthrop of Boston, 1932 national girl champion indoors, but not until the first set was forced to 20 games. Miss Sachs won the second set without dropping a game.

Although Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, top seeded player, won from Miss Virginia Ellis of Brookline at 6—2, 6—0, the match lasted much longer than the score would indicate, due to miss Ellis's eagerness to keep the ball in play.

Mrs. William V. Hester of Brooklyn, N. Y., was the other winner this morning, being extended by the play of Mrs. John L. Bremer of Boston. The scores were 7—5, 8—6.

Eleven matches were played Monday afternoon. In one of them Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia caught up with the rest of the field by defeating Miss Joanna O. Palfrey of Brookline, youngest of the Palfrey sisters, 6—1, 6—1. The other first-round winner of Monday morning, Miss Lydia Kayser of Buffalo, N. Y., lost her second-round match to Miss Virginia Cross of Providence, R. I., 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Morrill had an easy match with Miss Louise Packer of Winchester, winning 6—0, 6—2. Mrs. Hester of Brooklyn, N. Y., the former Lillian Scharman, who was runner-up for this title several years ago, won from Miss Mary E. Cutter of Winchester, 6—3, 6—2. Miss Blake was extended by Miss Helen L. Jones of Phillips Beach, Swampscott, who won the first set, 6—4, before bowing to the more experienced player at 6—1, 6—4. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—

Second Round

Miss Marjorie L. Sachs, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, defeated Mrs. A. L. Robinson Jr., Swampscott, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Margaret Blake, Lenox, Mass., defeated Miss Helen L. Jones, Phillips Beach, Swampscott, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, defeated Miss Louise Packer, Winchester, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Virginia Ellis, Brookline, defeated Miss Patricia Emerson, Cambridge, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. William V. Hester, Brooklyn, N. Y., defeated Miss Mary E. Cutter, Winchester, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Virginia Cross, Providence, R. I., defeated Miss Lydia Kayser, Buffalo, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Robert H. Morris, Boston, defeated Miss Margaret G. (Polly) Palfrey, Brookline, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mrs. Reginald Smithwick, Boston, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. William M. Shedden, Boston, defeated Miss Marian Wood, Chestnut Hill, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Dorrance H. Chase, Simmons College, defeated Miss Florence LeBoutillière, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y., 6—1, 4—6, 6—1.

Third Round

Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Crescent Hill, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Marjorie L. Sachs, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, defeated Miss Katherine Winthrop, Boston, 11—9, 6—0.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, defeated Miss Virginia Ellis, Brookline, 6—2, 6—0.

Mrs. William V. Hester, Brooklyn, N. Y., defeated Mrs. John L. Bremer, Boston, 7—5, 8—6.

Mrs. William M. Shedden, Boston, defeated Miss Margaret Blake, Lenox, Mass., 6—3, 6—8, 6—1.

INDIVIDUAL SCORERS CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE FOR 1931-32

Player and Club	Goals	Assists	Pts
D. Cummings, Los Angeles	36	8	44
Pool, Los Angeles	26	14	40
Vokes, San Francisco	29	9	38
Sime, Hollywood	17	17	34
Couper, Hollywood	16	17	33
Dunn, Hollywood	24	8	32
Irving, Los Angeles	17	13	30
Johnson, Hollywood	22	7	29
Huffman, San Francisco	16	13	29
Blythe, Hollywood	21	7	28
Dyck, Hollywood	12	12	24
Harper, Oakland	19	5	24
Buckles, San Francisco	14	10	24
Scott, Oakland	15	5	20
Sande, Los Angeles	15	5	20
Dafoe, Oakland	17	2	19
George Bond, Oakland	16	3	19
Miller, San Francisco	10	9	19
Walker, Hollywood	5	13	18
McQuaig, Hollywood	15	3	18
Fennell, Oakland	11	5	16
Collins, Oakland	9	6	15
Burke, Los Angeles	4	10	14
Jake Bond, San Francisco	9	4	13
Ellis, San Francisco	10	2	12
McDonald, San Francisco	5	6	11
Harris, San Francisco	3	8	11
Grossman, Los Angeles	3	3	6
McLennan, Los Angeles	4	1	5
L. Cummings, Los Angeles	3	2	5
Kinney, Oakland	3	2	5
Nichols, Los Angeles	1	4	5
Mahen, Oakland	3	1	4
Horne, Oakland	3	0	3
Joseph, San Francisco	3	0	3
Mullen, Oakland	1	2	3
Roland, Los Angeles	2	0	2
Benson, Hollywood	1	1	2
Comber, San Francisco	1	2	2
Hepburn, San Francisco	0	2	2
Seyler, San Francisco	1	0	1
Stevens, Oakland	1	0	1
Runge, Los Angeles	1	0	1

REFEREES ARE APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., March 29—Guy Smith of Hamilton and Henry Laflamme of Woodstock have been appointed to referee the International Hockey League tournament opener between Detroit Olympics and Windsor Bulldogs at the Detroit Olympia tonight, while L. J. Flozdale and "Puss" Traub will handle the London-at-Buffalo game. Although there are other possible refereeing selections available, it is likely that these four officials will be assigned to all tournament games, although the pairings will be changed frequently.

GILPIN RETAINS TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 29—The Middle Atlantic States indoor tennis championship was retained by Samuel C. Gilpin of the Merion Cricket Club on the courts of the Pennsylvania Athletic Club here yesterday. The champion defeated Harold McGuffin of the Germantown C. C. and Penn. A. C., 6—1, 3—6, 6—1, 7—5. Gilpin's diversified placements and superior backcourt work won for him.

Otto Nitschke Leads in Singles

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

FIVE-MAN TEAMS

Joseph Voss Belters, Chicago	3046
Freeman Shoes, Beloit	2961
Brogger's Recreation, Grand Rapids	2956
Ebonite Ball Five, Covington, Ky.	2946
Greenvilles, New York	2939
Tall Ones, Dayton, Ohio	2925
G. T. Scully, Chicago	2920
Euclid Recreation, Cleveland	2913
Macomb R. C., Mt. Clemens, Mich.	2907
Burlington Routes, Chicago	2888

TWO-MAN TEAMS

Charles Daw-Frank Benkovic, Milw'kee	1358
Edward Zajac-John Suplosky, Chicago	1350
John Fehr-Jess Pritchett, Indianapolis	1290
H. Reitmeyer-H. Cook, Irvington, N. J.	1278
J. Bucz-M. Straka, Chicago	1274
K. Wilkes-C. Pankow, Buffalo	1272
Arthur Hower-F. Schickler, Aurora	1264
Louis Fratini-Frank Carney, Chicago	1262
A. Rudinsky-H. Todd, Dover, N. J.	1259
J. Gunderson-J. Roscoe, Chicago	1255
T. Kirk-L. Hartnagel, St. Louis	1255

SINGLES

Otto Nitschke, Cleveland	731
John Suplosky, Chicago	727
Alexander Graham, New Phila., Ohio	719
Michael Shirghio, New York	715
A. C. Baumann, Columbus	710
Charles Drs, Chicago	704
John Rutkowski, Syracuse	703
George Notz, Chicago	689
R. H. Newton, St. Louis	685
John Koster, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	676

ALL-EVENTS

Albert Rudinsky, Dover, N. J.	1973
Michael Shirghio, New York	1924
S. P. Garofalo, St. Louis	1921
Thaddeus Kirk, St. Louis	1909
George Notz, Chicago	1901
John Sublosky, Chicago	1901
Jess Pritchett, Indianapolis	1899
John Rutkowski, Syracuse	1884
R. H. Newton, St. Louis	1884
W. P. Moore, Staten Island	1875

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 29 — Veteran bowling enthusiasts who predicted unusually high scores in the American bowling congress tournament here are pointing to the leaders' official standing board as proof of their forecast. Although the tournament has more than two weeks to run and many of the country's best yet to roll, every championship winning score of last year's tournament at Buffalo has been beaten.

In the 1931 tourney only one team beat the 3000-mark, S. and L. Motors, Chicago, winning the title with 3013. Joseph Voss Belters, Chicago, tops the list now with 3046. Last year, Edward Raftery and Charles Reilly, Philadelphia, won the doubles title with 1316. Charles Daw and Frank Benkovic, Milwaukee pair, rolled 1358 Sunday. Walter Lachowski, Erie, was the singles title holder in 1931 with a 712 score. Otto Nitschke, Cleveland, now leads the list with 731. Michael Mauser, Youngstown, was the all-events champion at Buffalo last year with 1966. Albert Rudinsky, Dover, is now leading here with 1973.

Monday's bombardment in the minor events was one of the most sensational in A. B. C. history. Six changes occurred among the "select ten" leaders, and several attacks on the maples just missed setting a few new records.

Otto Nitschke veteran of 25 tournaments, went into the lead in the singles division with a mighty 731 total. The Cleveland bowler registered games of 245, 255 and 231, going through 30 frames without an opening. The score has only been bettered twice in A. B. C. history. It was tied by Edward Votel of Braddock, Pa., back in 1926.

Edward Zajac and John Sublosky of Chicago just missed catching Charles Daw and Frank Benkovic for the doubles lead, the Illinois pair finishing with 1350 on games of 467, 400 and 483. Sublosky came through with a towering 727 series as his share of the mark. He opened with 247, dropped to 211 in the second and marked up 269 as his final game. Zajac contributed 623 on 220, 189 and 214. Arthur Hower and Frederick Schickler, Aurora, Ill., tallied 1264 for seventh place in the doubles class, and Louis Fratini and Frank Carney, Chicago, moved into eighth with 1262. Frederick Wilkening, Libertyville, Ill., amassed a 690 total to go into seventh place in the singles division.

Sublosky, who went into second place in the doubles with Zajac, secured enough pins in the singles competition to place high in the all-events. With his team he had counted 562, and his doubles series of 727 and his singles of 612 gave him a grand total of 1901 pins. Incidentally, he tied with a fellow Chicagoan, George Notz, for fifth.

Walter Lachowski, Erie, who was crowned A. B. C. singles champion at Buffalo last year, made no serious effort to retain those laurels when he hit 505 in his individual event. His games were 165, 167 and 173.

The team leaders remained unchanged last night, Temple Arcades, Detroit, topping both squads with a 2838 score.

NEW HAVEN MEETS CUBS AT GARDEN

The New Haven Eagles invade the Boston Garden tonight to meet the Bruin Cubs in the second game of their Canadian-American Hockey League elimination series. The Eagles won the first game, played on their home rink Sunday evening, 4 to 3, and therefore take the ice 1 goal up on the local sextet. The Cubs must make up that goal tonight or be eliminated, as the series will be decided on total goals. In the event that the two teams are tied at the end of the three regulation periods, the game will continue until one side has won.

The Eagles present a starting lineup of Collings and Convey on the wings, Hughes at center, and Radley and Dutkowski at defense. Roberts, who has been performing brilliantly for the New Haven club in recent games, will be in the nets. Burke, Conn and Klein on the forward line, Pratt and Jerwa at defense, and Jackson in goal, is Boston's starting team. The winner of this series meets the winner of the Providence-Bronx series for the Can-Am championship.

DAY SUCCEEDS AMOS AS COACH

WASHINGTON, Penna., March 29 (AP)—Leroy P. Day, coach of the Washington High School, signed a five-year contract as football coach of Washington and Jefferson College last night. He succeeds Bill Amos, who resigned in January. Day was graduated from Washington and Jefferson with the class of 1915 and was signed by Washington High School. His teams won three W. P. I. A. L. championships outright, tied another with Johnstown, lost a fifth by a point after touchdown, and were always strong contenders for the title. Day was a lineman on the W. & J. eleven.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULT

Duke 18, Boston College 0.

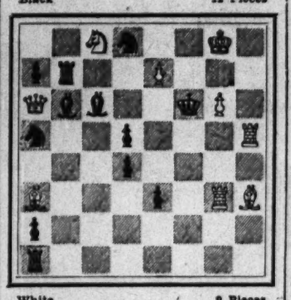
CHESS

by Frederick B. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1395

By Dr. K. Dittrich

Black 12 Pieces

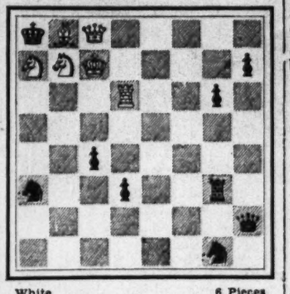


White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
From "Problems by My Friends"

PROBLEM NO. 1396

Black 9 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
From Chess Weekly, 1908

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1393. Q-K3

No. 1394. 1. K-K4 R-B7ch
2. Kt(K7)-Q5
1. ——— R-Kt6ch
2. Kt(Kt4)-Q5

End-Game No. 88. White wins: 1 P-R7, R-Q8ch; 2 K-K3, R-Q; 3 BxP, R-KR; 4 BxP, RxP; 5 K-K2, R-R3; 6 B-Kt5ch, K-Kt7; 7 BxR, KxKt; 8 B-Q2, K-Kt7; 9 K-Q3 and wins.

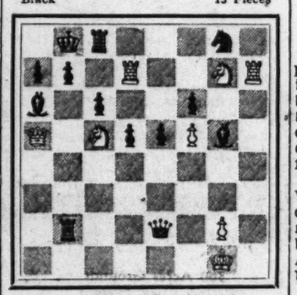
END-GAMES

The following end-game is a very fair sample of the many curious and interesting bits of chess literature which Alfred C. Kiahre has collected and published in his recent book called "Chess Potpourri."

It is claimed that White (whose turn it now was to move), in a position which is seemingly a sure win for his adversary, calmly announced mate in seven moves.

End-Game No. 89

Black 13 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in seven

It so happens that the following game, from the team tournament at Prague, up to the eighteenth move is very nearly identical with the Janowski-Chajes game played in the Rice memorial tournament at New York in 1916. Doubtless the players of this game were unfamiliar with the earlier game or a different ending would have resulted.

Mikenas White	Kashdan Black	Mikenas White	Kashdan Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12 QR-B	Castles
2 P-QB4	P-K3	13 Kt-K5	KR-K(b)
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	14 PxP	KtxP(c)
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	15 BxKt	BxB
5 P-K3	P-K2	16 BxPch	KxB
6 Kt-B3	PxP	17 Q-R5ch	K-Kt
7 BxP	P-QR3	18 QxPch	K-R2
8 Castles	P-QKt4	19 Q-R5ch(d)	K-Kt
9 B-Q3	P-B4	20 Q-B7ch	
10 Q-K2	B-Kt2	Drawn by perpetual check.	
11 KR-Q	Q-Kt3(a)		

(a) Better P-B5.

(b) In annotating the Janowski-Chajes game, Schlechter here advised QR-K.

(c) Not 14 . . . BxP on account of 15 KtxKt, KtxKt; 16 BxPch.

(d) Janowski won first brilliancy prize in the tournament above referred to by continuing 19 Kt-Q7, KtxKt; 20 RxKt, B-B3; 21 Kt-K4! BxP; 22 Kt-Kt5ch, K-R3; 23 P-KKt4, P-Kt3; 24 P-KR4, R-R; 25 Q-R7ch, resigns.

The following game was played in the tournament at Brno.

Mikenas White	Zinner Black	Mikenas White	Zinner Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 Kt-B5	BxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 BxB	QxB
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	20 Q-B3	Q-K3
4 P-QR3(a)	BxKtch	21 QR-K	Kt-B5
5 PxB	P-Q3	22 P-Q5(c)	Q-Q2
6 P-B3	Castles	23 KtxKtP!?(d)	
7 P-K4	P-K4		KxKt
8 B-Q3	Kt-B3	24 B-R6ch	KxB(e)
9 B-K3	R-K	25 Q-B6ch	Kt-Kt3
10 Kt-K2	P-QKt3	26 R-B5	R-K4!
11 P-Kt4	Kt-QR4	27 R-K2	R-KKt(f)
12 Kt-Kt3	B-R3	28 R-R5ch!	RxR
13 Q-K2	Kt-Q3	29 P-Kt5ch!	RxPch
14 P-KR4	Kt-B	30 PxRch	K-R4
15 P-B4	PxBP	31 R-R2ch	K-Kt5
16 BxP	Q-Q2(b)	32 R-Kt2ch	Resigns
17 CastlesKR	Q-R6		

(a) There has been considerable contention with regard to what is White's best move at this point. The text move compels the immediate exchange of the bishop for the knight, but at a loss of time. 4 Kt-B3 ignores the pin and continues development. Q-B2 seems rather weak. Q-B3 has merit in that it attacks the black bishop, develops the queen in a manner consistent with the direction of attack, at the same time reserving the option of P-B3

(b) Better 16 . . . P-Q4; 17 BPxP, BxB, 18 QxB, QxP.

(c) Premature. White could further prepare his attack by R-K2 or P-K5, holding his pawn back on Q4 to prevent Black from playing Kt-K4.

(d) The beginning of an unsound combination.

(e) Not K-Kt on account of 25 Q-B6, Kt-K3 (not QxP; 26 K-R2 and the black queen is lost); 26 R-B5, Kt-K4; 27 PxKt, PxP; 28 R-Kt5ch, Kt-Kt3; 29 P-R5 and wins.

(f) The losing move. Black should play 27 . . . RxR; 28 KPxR (not KtPxR, Q-K2) R-K and White cannot recover more than one of the two pieces he has lost.

The following game was played in the annual Christmas congress at Hastings, Eng.

Dr. Euwe White	Stoltz Black	Dr. Euwe White	Stoltz Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 R-Q2	Q-K8ch
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 K-Kt2	RxB
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB4	24 R-Q8ch	KxR
4 BPxP	KPxP	25 QxQ	R-Kt3
5 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	26 Q-K4	P-KR3
6 P-KKt3	Kt-B3	27 Q-R8ch	K-K2
7 B-Kt2	B-Kt5	28 QxPch	K-B
8 Kt-K5	PxP	29 P-QR4!	B-Kt5
9 KtxB	PxKt	30 Q-Kt8ch	K-Kt2
10 KtxKtch	QxKt	31 Q-K8ch	K-Kt
11 PxP	QxQBPch	32 P-B4	R-K3
12 B-Q2	Q-B3	33 Q-QKt5	B-B
13 Castles	R-Q	34 P-B5	R-Q3
14 Q-Kt3!	P-QKt3	35 K-B2	R-Q5
15 B-QB3	Q-Kt3	36 K-K3	R-QKt5
16 BxQP	B-B4	37 Q-K8	K-Kt2
17 BxKtch	QxB	38 K-Q3	K-Kt
18 BxP	R-KKt1	39 K-B3	R-KKt5
19 Q-QB3	Q-K3	40 Q-Kt5	B-B4
20 QR-Q	RxR	41 K-Kt3	K-Kt2
21 RxR	QxKP?	42 P-R5	Resigns

FRANK HERRICK RETIRES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 29 (AP)—Frank Herrick, recognized here as the dean of American college wrestling coaches, last night announced his retirement from the coaching staff at Brown University after 25 years of service.

Princeton Wins First Court Title Since 1925 Campaign

Tigers, Who Finished Last in 1931, Upset Powerful Columbia Quintet by Late-Season Rally—Forward Line of Sophomores Led Champions

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL LEAGUE

Final Standing

	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Princeton	9	2	337	308	.818
Columbia	8	3	425	316	.727
Cornell	6	4	318	321	.600
Dartmouth	5	5	277	272	.500
Pennsylvania	2	8	222	288	.200
Yale	1	9	242	316	.100

For the first time since the season of 1925, the Princeton Tigers held the championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League. In 1931 the Tigers finished last, and the season before, tied for seventh, winning only four games in two years of league competition. With this unimpressive showing, the Tigers were not given even an outside chance when the 1932 season began. The Columbia Lions, who had won the title for two successive years, were top-heavy favorites.

However, when the experts picked Columbia, they did not figure on a young, fast forward line of sophomores that the Princeton quintet uncovered. This line consisted of J. E. Seibert and R. K. Fairman at the forward positions and K. H. Larsen at center. Three veteran guards, J. W. Lord Jr. '32, L. E. Rosenbaum '32, and J. T. Nicholson '33, gave the sophomore stars the necessary protection at the guard posts. Seibert and Fairman both ranked high on the individual scoring list, while Lord, Larsen, Nicholson and Rosenbaum were not a great distance behind.

At the end of the regular season Princeton and Columbia were tied for first place in the standing and a playoff game was necessary, which the Tigers won. This single contest, although it decided the championship, meant little, for despite the fact that the Lions were defeated, they appeared fully as powerful as their rivals. A series of mishaps kept Louis Bender '32, Columbia captain and leading scorer in the league in 1931, out of several games. Had the star forward been able to take part in all of his team's contests, the outcome might have been different.

The Lions, as a team, scored 425 points during the 11 games, 88 points better than Princeton's record of 337. It was the Tigers, however, who had the better defensive record, holding their opponents to 308 points in 11 games. Cornell, which finished third, had a noteworthy record, scoring 318 points in only 10

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Entering Newspaper Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MISS FRANCES GRINSTEAD, assistant professor of journalism at the University of Missouri, writes thus to a young woman who wishes to enter journalism:

My Dear Miss N—

You have asked advice in regard to the opportunities for women in journalism, and especially for yourself.

My experience in teaching, in working on newspapers, and in writing articles and fiction, leads me to the opinion that there is greater satisfaction in some type of creative writing, for the girl who has the wish and ability to write well, than in the "daily grind" of general reporting on a newspaper. There is also more chance of advancement. To the fact that newspaper workers as a class are underpaid, the girl who goes into newspaper journalism on salary must add the expectation that she will receive less pay than men, and that fewer opportunities are open to her.

Facts Plus Inquisitiveness

The women who are getting furthest in journalism today are adding to their salaries by working at space rates and by producing original material of a type editors cannot secure equally well from men writers on their staffs. If you can do something no one else can do, and the editor has to have it, you can secure adequate payment.

However, if you lack the ability to get right down to facts, which is fundamental to writing even a novel, try a few months of newspaper reporting; it will cure you of diffuseness. Then get out of it, before you lose your inquisitiveness about what you can do in some other branch of writing; also, before your writing grows stereotyped.

I do not know what acquaintances you may have among newspaper people in your city, but if you have some do not hesitate to ask their aid in finding the work you want. Even though you do not get much money, the experience will be invaluable. Do what you are told with all the enthusiasm in the world while you are in newspaper work. That is its great reward, the satisfaction of being immersed in your work. Genuine interest in everything that enters your day's routine can give you, too, in a few weeks or months, a deeper understanding of human nature.

Editors say they want women in society reporting more than anywhere else. They don't, because what they really want is newspaper workers who are superior reporters and writers, and society reporting makes little demand on those qualities. If you wish to stay in newspaper work, I am of the opinion a woman might go far in copy reading. That requires a conscientious quality characteristic of women workers. It is the direct path to higher desk jobs. Reporting experience—six months or a year—is generally prerequisite.

New Information Required

When you have acquired your newspaper experience, or if you start writing without it, study with great care the newspapers and magazines to which you might contribute. The problem I most often meet in young people who come into my classes in magazine writing lacking the background of newspaper discipline is that they seem to have paid no attention to the requirement of a modern newspaper article or magazine essay that it interest the reader by telling him something he does not already know. The first magazines in England and our early American periodicals held to no such requirements, and to most amateur writers the definition of an article means such old-fashioned vaporizing.

Even a good editorial nowadays must inform the reader, not merely excite him. In fact, your modern reader cannot be excited by an article that has no meat in it. We must satisfy the intelligent interest of our readers by offering them good live facts.

Study the newspapers in your section that publish Sunday magazine features. You will note that certain types of feature articles are printed to appeal to their readers; look for something in your own experience and surroundings that will interest the same persons. Write something new, not the stories in your community that have been often written, unless you have a new angle. What does the life around you hold that will seem unusual to those outside it? The answer to that question will give you subjects.

Feel the Urge to Tell It

In regard to "writing what the public wants," hew to a middle course. The writer who condescends to a public he fancies beneath him insults his readers, failing to meet them on an honest plane. He cannot expect them to greet him in harmony and comradeship—yet this response is what every writer requires, since the lack of it causes even editors to turn away. Nor does the writer who ignores his readers fare any better. He is like a lecturer who would come upon the stage and talk to himself, ignoring his audience—such a man would soon have only blank walls before him.

Write something that you want to tell because you found it interesting yourself, because you believe it will be helpful, or just because you have something within you you wish to express, hoping someone else will listen. But always let it be something you really want to tell and believe others will want to know.

The Opportunity Is Now

You say you must remain at home for a time to care for a relative. I hope you will not put off your writing career until that phase of your life is ended. Frequently women have an advantage over men in just such an opportunity for reflection as that implies. Your great difficulty will be finding time to put down your thoughts, but it is one thing in favor of the routine of household duties that they need not clutter the mentality with the manifold decisions of a business day.

You doubtless have some time to read and to seek new experiences, stimulus to thought. Anyone, no matter how busy, can find time to keep a journal of the most stirring ideas of the day. Lines recorded now will be valuable later, and every bit of writing is practice. Perhaps you can begin now to write occasional articles for the newspapers of your vicinity. When you have a compelling theme that you believe will interest readers of a given group, attempt it for a magazine appealing to these people. Always choose, from the subjects you might write upon, the one that seems to you most interesting of all—continue to do this as your list grows. Make notes and list ideas daily, so you will always have somthing to write about. The subjects you see will grow in cleverness and human interest.

Frequent the libraries to study magazines and so, indirectly, their readers. Acquire a directory of writers' markets and let this guide you to the best instructors on readers' likes, the magazines themselves. Your own conclusions, thought out from experience, and the letters of editors regarding your own stories, will be of much value as you advance.

The important thing is to begin your training now, and believe that it will lead you where you want to go.

MARIE LAURENCIN The Christian Science Monitor-Bonney Photo

An Artist Plays With Her Dogs.

The canvases of Marie Laurencin are well known to New York gallery fans for their delicacy of conception and skill in brush work. Humor and phantasy in her illustrations for "Alice in Wonderland" interpret the genius of the author, Lewis Carroll, whose centenary has been celebrated recently.

Business, Farming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ontario, Calif.

FROM the city room of a metropolitan newspaper to the active management of a large citrus grove and a vineyard is quite a step for any young woman to take. But it has been a successful one for Miss Inna Demens, novelist, newspaper worker, and finally—an enterprising farmer.

It is a businesslike office in the midst of Hillside Groves—a 420-acre strip at the base of Cucamonga Peak, one of the highest in southern California—that is the center from which Miss Demens supervises and directs her many activities.

She manages her farm lands with consistent and sympathetic attention, attends to the details of a small water company that furnishes her lands and those of some of her neighbors with supplies for irrigation, and directs the packing and shipping of the fruit produced in Hillside Groves.

When there is a respite in these labors, she works upon a novel that is now being prepared for the publisher who got out one she wrote several years ago. Of course, she doesn't keep house; that is taken care of on a businesslike schedule by an efficient housekeper.

But she does like to tend her garden, which occupies a space equal to three ordinary city blocks around the farmhouse of Hillside Groves. In addition to ornamental shrubs and trees, this garden contains many hundred specimens of succulents and cacti.

Farm Was Her Father's

Miss Demens became a farmer by inheritance and not by choice, although she says that she has always loved the land and that working upon it brings her more pleasure than any other occupation, except writing that she has ever attempted. The daughter of a Russian nobleman, expatriated for political reasons, Hillside Groves was given to her as a legacy by her father, and thenceforth she proceeded to develop and care for it until the tract of land is now considered to be one of the most productive and satisfactory orange groves of its size in California.

The fruit grown upon it in 1930 was sold for an average price per box higher than that received for the product of any other single acreage marketed by the California Fruit Growers Exchange. Such success in farming is not due to the adoption of highly technical agricultural arts, but to a wise and judicious application of the basic rules of agriculture, adapted to this particular California orchard according to the experience of the owner.

Trees, she says, demand constant care and regularity of attention. They must not be pampered and cared for intermittently. Like children, they appreciate having continuous and faithful attention. They demand individual methods.

So the trees in Hillside Grove are pruned carefully at about the same time each year, given fertilizer in sufficient quantities at regular intervals, and are watered according to a schedule that maintains them in a favorable condition for growth. All the farming operations are carried on in the same manner as the seasons demand each year, with great economy of effort, and the wisdom of this care has been shown in plentiful crops of high quality fruit.

Agriculture for Women

What does agriculture offer as an occupation for women? Asked this question by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Demens outlined her reasons for believing that it is a field practically untouched by women and offering them an opportunity to conduct a profitable enterprise; that is, if one is fitted to meet its demands.

"To attain success in farming, and I am speaking of citriculture, for it is the only kind in which I have had experience," she said, "there are certain essentials, the possession of which is absolutely necessary. Strange as it may appear, experience is not one of them, although it is useful. Any patient and intelligent person can learn to farm.

"First of all, one must have a good piece of ground in a good situation and one suitable for the crop that is to be grown. This land must be adequately capitalized upon terms that will make possible the growing of crops at a profit. There must be sufficient equipment and enough working capital to carry out a sustained program of operations. In farming, some years are profitable; others entail a loss. It is therefore essential that the grower be financially able to tide over the bad years so that she need not retrench and neglect her land and trees, thus interrupting the consistent program of care that is necessary for success.

"For these reasons, I would advise anyone considering a farm project to be certain that she is financially able to meet adverse situations. If she is, and is willing to learn and work, agriculture offers an occupation full of intense satisfaction. Otherwise, I would strongly recommend that the step be not taken.

Conservative

"Another factor of importance is the size of the project. No attempt should be made to secure a living from too small a tract about which extravagant claims are made by real estate agents. Farming is a most conservative business and an unusual percentage of profit is rarely made. But it is possible to secure a good return upon an investment if it is judiciously made and given careful attention.

"There are other advantages to agriculture aside from profit, however. It is an occupation that enables a woman to 'be her own boss.' It is also one of the least competitive of pursuits, and from it one has the satisfaction of adding a store of goods for the supply of the world.

"The question of temperament is not to be overlooked; a person given to 'nerves,' or easily discouraged, had better keep clear of ranching.

"It also appeals to me because of its variety and the opportunity it offers to learn about a great many things. One must be about a great deal in the open air at all seasons of the year, and that, too, is satisfying. Yes, I think farming is a most satisfactory pursuit for women."

As one leaves Hillside Groves in the shadow of the snow-capped peak and drives down an avenue overhung with pepper trees to the main highway that leads to Los Angeles 45 miles away, one is amazed at the intense beauty and color of the landscape. Here is something else that must make farming pleasant. Yes, indeed, agriculture must be a fine occupation.

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FEDERATED club women are the logical ones to secure and maintain coöperation between town and country women to the lasting benefit of both, in the opinion of Mrs. Phebe K. Warner, who is General Federation chairman of coöperation with rural women.

As the season for pleasure travel by automobile approaches many groups of organized women are considering the advisability of establishing attractive and efficient curb markets, where produce from farms and farm homes may be displayed and sold in such a manner as to constitute a feeling of pride both to producer and consumer. A new sense of loyalty between town and country women has often resulted from such an endeavor.

The statement has been made that country people market $10,000,000,000 worth of products every year; that they are the biggest sellers and the poorest salesmen in the nation.

* * *

Some of the advantages to be realized through the coöperation of town and country women in marketing projects are mentioned as follows: It will teach the home county how to live at home; it will advertise the possibilities of the home county; it will increase both the variety and quality of home grown and home made products; it will teach the lesson of a more direct route from producer to consumer; it will prove the value of marketing small quantities coöperatively, and it will cultivate the habit of "Buy it made at home" and "Eat it raised at home."

* * *

In some instances it has been found that a curb or community market conducted through the coöperation of Federated Women's Clubs or Home Demonstration Clubs has entirely turned the thoughts of farm women from that of drudgery into genuine joy because of the resultant economic reward for their labors. Mrs. A. J. Banks says, in the Iowa Club Woman, that such markets have been known to "transform economic slaves into free and independent rural home makers."

* * *

A criticism which has been directed at community or rural curb markets has been that they would be a detriment to the business of merchants, but this has not been justified by the results. It has been proved that in places where successful coöperation has been secured, the merchants of surrounding towns have been benefited, and business has been thriving, because the buying power of country women has been increased through their own efforts.

A warning note is sounded for those who are considering establishing such a market; they are asked to remember that success will not be realized without the loyal coöperation of women of both town and country. Mrs. Banks says, "Federated club women are the logical ones to do this piece of work. What are we federated for if it is not our first mission to help other women to bigger, broader, happier lives? And a little cash now and then will help a lot."

Coping With Crime at Its Source

By MARGUERITE DRENNEN

New York

DIRECTOR ADDITON is said to be the first woman to head the first bureau of crime prevention in the first city in the United States to incorporate such a service in the Municipal Police Department—New York. Well beyond the stage of experiment, the achievement for the past year not only reflects the keen vision of the prime instigator of the bureau, former Commissioner Whalen, and of the permanent founder, Commissioner Mulrooney, but proves the abilities of Director Additon, Chief Officer Costuma and the staff of 209 police officers, men and women.

Crime has heretofore been construed as a violation of the law and the Police Department has been chiefly charged with analyzing the crime and delivering the criminal to "justice." But to the whole group of citizens, crime is primarily a violation of right social conditions. If these vicious conditions—or relations—can be corrected, it is the belief of the bureau authorities that the cause for crime often can be removed and the evil checked at its source.

"The most important thing to know about crime," says Miss Additon, "is to understand why and how the criminal came to be."

A Preventive Policy

Police records show—and experienced officers are aware—that the majority of confirmed criminals begin their criminal careers at an early age, and that their background histories have in most cases revealed some perversive aspect in their immediate environments that can be held accountable for their social maladjustment from youth. The object of the bureau is to prevent crime at its source by seeking to discover and remove corrupting conditions which contribute to the delinquency of minors and to help readjust boys and girls who already are dilinquent. Thus the bureau becomes definitely linked to social work in all its various agencies.

"The first step in our plan," explains Miss Additon, "has been to organize the territory into districts under 60 women, and to proceed with a survey of the city's vice-breeding spots. We have sought and obtained the coöperation of more than 100 welfare agencies. Even during the first year of its existence, the crime prevention bureau had 5215 cases referred to it by the police precincts, schools, churches, social agencies and interested citizens. Nearly 4000 of these proved to be minors in need of social treatment, 2219 (1722 boys and 497 girls) under 16 year of age, and 1376 (476 boys and 900 girls) between 16 and 21 years of age.

Preventive work through the provision of proper care and guidance has brought about a change in the behavior of a large number of these boys and girls. The crime prevention officers usually wear plain clothes and approach their difficult task with a spirit of sympathetic kindliness and friendly helpfulness that is designed to win the confidence and remove the traditional fear of children for officers of the law, who are actually their protectors. In their work they employ all the community's resources. For the boys and girls over school age, work is secured when possible and opportunities are pointed out by which they may become better educated and prepared for jobs which will enable them to earn an honest living.

Giving Them Normal Outlets

They are assisted in reëstablishing religious affiliations. To provide recreation that will serve as an outlet for the liveliness of youth is not easy, but persistent efforts are made by the crime prevention officers to put boys and girls in touch with settlements, boys' and girls' clubs, and other centers which will keep them off the streets, away from poolrooms and dance halls and provide wholesome and interesting recreation.

An increasing number of these older children were sent to summer camps. No children need the fresh air, good food and the opportunity for athletic activities as much as those who live in the crowded sections of the city. Their reaction has been what we hoped for and another year there will be a concerted drive to find equally suitable camps for their brothers and sisters. It is all most encouraging!"

Deputy Inspector Louis F. Costuma, executive officer for the bureau, has contributed magnificently to the combat against crime by organizing sports for the boys. Speakers and coaches from the ranks of famous amateurs and professionals have added their considerable "bit" by instilling the ideals of fair play and good sportsmanship into the contests, and patient care has been paid to fitness, manners, language, dress and proper foods. To crown a successful season of the Bureau Baseball League, Babe Ruth, in inimitable person, presented the cup to the winning team! There are at present winter sports as well as vocational training for both boys and girls.

"Out of 5000 cases filed, the bureau has been able to adjust most of them out of court. Only 400 arrests were necessary. And in another year! Well—" Miss Additon did not finish the sentence. She didn't have to. The glow in her eager, purposeful eyes was eloquent of a confidence in other victories to come.

The Path to the Goal

When Commissioner Mulrooney placed the stamp of approval on Miss Additon's term of experiment, by making the trial bureau a permanent branch of the Police Department and recommending her appointment to its chief office, he did so because she had been found uniquely fitted to manage the job.

A descendant of one of Georgia's oldest families, Henrietta Additon was born on the ancestral plantation near Atlanta. She was a mediator and peacemaker among her youthful group of playmates. She understood their individual problems and made reasonable allowances. As she grew older, her unusual gift developed until her ability to manage children became the subject of general remark. She had a way of gaining the confidence of a difficult child, then its interest, and, finally, its whole-hearted coöperation. She taught Sunday school and school with such marked success that her fame went out in widening circles. One of the schools in the county had become notorious for the behavior of a group of unruly boys. She was asked to take charge of this school. It was not long before her sympathetic, tactful and resourceful management had diverted the sprightly and misdirected energies of those boys to worth-while activities. Shortly after this experience, Miss Additon decided to make a thorough study of social work and juvenile delinquency, with a view to entering that interesting field of endeavor.

The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Henrietta Additon, Director of New York City's Bureau of Crime Prevention.

She entered the University of Pennsylvania and volunteered as a student-worker with the Associated Charities. Her explorations in Philadelphia's slums convinced her that poverty and poor environment were factors to be reckoned in crime. Upon her graduation, she held responsible positions under national, state and city governments. She served as probation officer in the Philadelphia Juvenile Court. She left an executive position with the Associated Charities to become executive secretary of the Big Sisters Association, at the same time serving as director of woman's work of the United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board at Washington. She rendered distinguished service in the World War, serving as director of the women's and girls' section of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities. She has been on the lecturing staff of the Pennsylvania School for Social Work and of Bryn Mawr College. She has headed the Traveler's Aid. She is a member of President Hoover's White House Conference on Courts. Besides her executive work, Miss Additon has found time to write many articles and pamphlets on boy and girl problems and is the author of "City Planning for Girls."

Correction Through Understanding

Such is the preparation and accomplishment of the woman who has come to the police department to assist it in the added function of preventing crime. Such has been the distinguished recognition accorded an expert who bases her work on the theory that crime must be prevented at its source.

The work is as self-effacing as it is triumphant. No spectacular raids, captures nor headlines. Just a long line of wayward, misguided children—hungry for they know not what and warped by unhappy home life and destructive environment—rescued by a kindly hand of the law that seeks to adjust their problems and to lead them into more joyful and useful pursuits than crime. It is pleasant to vision what the speedy lengthening of that line of children—then the gradual and certain shortening—can mean for the good of our future citizens.

The Secret of Quality

PRIZE Tomatoes, red-ripe; choice, fresh spices and pure sugar—skilfully blended, cooked to perfection and bottled—all within an hour after the tomatoes are picked from the vines.

That is the secret of the purity and quality and delicious flavor of Monarch Catsup and Monarch Chili Sauce.

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Quality for 78 years

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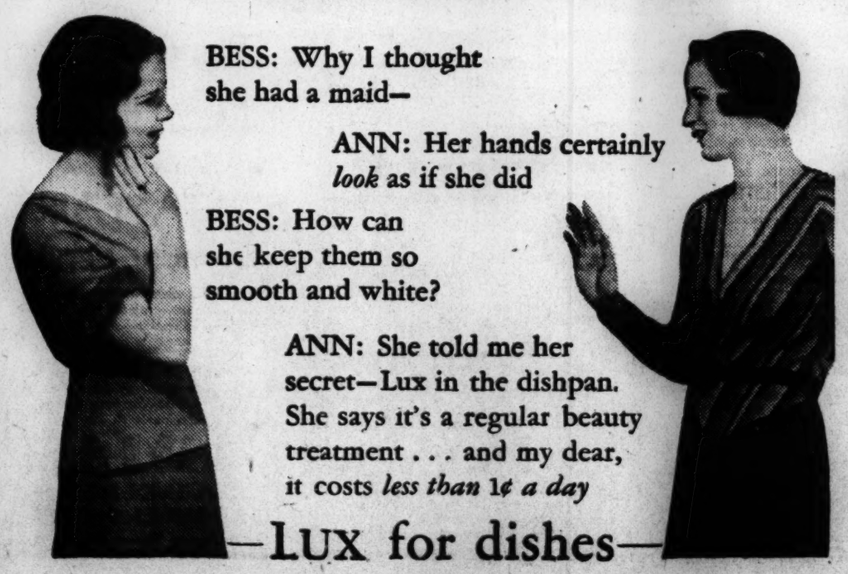

BESS: Why I thought she had a maid—

ANN: Her hands certainly *look* as if she did

BESS: How can she keep them so smooth and white?

ANN: She told me her secret—Lux in the dishpan. She says it's a regular beauty treatment . . . and my dear, it costs *less than 1¢ a day*

—LUX for dishes—

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Not an ordinary flour sifter, but a sifting machine. Highest quality—built to last for years. One hand operates—quickly—easily. Permits constant stirring while sifting. Double screen—one operation sifts contents twice. Avoids scattering flour. Eliminates lumpy baking. Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute, Modern Priscilla Proving Plant and other Bureaus. Used and endorsed by foremost food authorities, home economic experts and demonstrators. Highly polished finish. Also furnished with handles in Green, Red, Yellow or Blue. Money-back guarantee. $1.00 At dealer's or postpaid for

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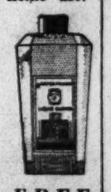
Miss Harper has developed a wonderful liquid shampoo which she wants you to try. You'll like it better than anything you ever used. Just mail coupon. She will also answer personally any questions you may ask and send Salon Directory. Send today.



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Steamship Carryings Listed

White Star Line Cruises Announced; Vacationists View Alaska Favorably

IN THE SHIP LANES

By FRANKLIN SNOW

AS IN the case of the railroads, a popular and logical study these days is that of comparing the respective declines in passenger carryings, as a means of indicating which line had the smallest decrease. Recognizing the fact that all companies are carrying fewer passengers, the contrast is as effective in comparing the percentages of decrease as in normal times a similar comparison of the percentages of increase would be.

Although heretofore the actual number of passengers handled by each transatlantic line has been kept secret, figures recently emanated from the Atlantic Conference in Europe giving the actual figures per line. While the policy has been not to make these public, the accuracy of the statistics is admitted by several steamship officials in New York, so they are reproduced below. The Cosulich Line is omitted because the figures in that case did not include its entire transatlantic business, and the Holland-America is omitted because of an obvious error of the compilation, but the remaining companies are shown, together with the percentage of reduction in the number of passengers.

The Red Star and the North German Lloyd lines had the best record for the year, although if the entire figures of the International Mercantile Marine Company, of which the Red Star is a part, were assembled, the North German Lloyd would be found to have a better record than that of the combined I. M. M. Company. The carryings for 1930 and 1931 and the percentages of decrease follow:

Companies	1930	1931	P. C. Dec.
Atlantic Transport	9,426	4,820	48.8
Canadian Pacific	112,854	73,175	35.1
French	82,279	63,741	22.5
Cunard	171,393	105,297	38.5
Anchor	46,071	28,151	38.8
Anchor-Donaldson	14,334	9,669	32.5
Gdynia America	12,117	8,241	31.9
Hamburg-American	70,946	54,025	23.8
North German Lloyd	145,003	117,671	18.8
Norwegian America	19,127	12,511	34.5
Scandinavian Amer	20,080	11,563	47.4
Swedish American	35,245	27,020	23.3
Red Star	27,638	22,481	18.7
United States	65,408	43,083	34.1
White Star	130,580	76,498	41.4

New Motorship

The White Star Line's new motorship Georgic is scheduled to leave Liverpool for New York on her maiden voyage June 26. She is a sister ship of the Britannic, of 27,000 gross tons, and the two are the largest cabin class ships in service. The Georgic will make a four-day Bermuda cruise over the Labor Day week-end, and 13 other cruises during the spring and summer season are scheduled by the Red Star and the White Star Lines. Notably among these is a 12-day trip to the St. Lawrence River, to be made by the Belgenland, of the Red Star Line, leaving New York July 16. Other voyages will have Bermuda and Halifax as their objectives.

Tourist Class on Cruise

The steamship France of the French Line will carry tourist class on her "Viking Cruise" to Iceland and the North Cape when she leaves New York on July 16 and Havre on July 23. The French Line has recently converted all second class space on its three large ships to tourist class. This is almost coincident with the seventy-seventh anniversary of the founding of the company, which was organized in 1855, under the name of Compagnie Générale Maritime. Its present name was adopted in 1861, when it obtained some small mail contracts under the term of Compaignie Générale Transaltantique.

Alaska Journeys

Alaska, as an objective both for Pacific coast vacationists and for those from the East who are taking a trip to the coast, is becoming a tourist attraction of marked importance. The northern territory of the United States is reached by the "Princess" ships of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the "Prince" ships of the Canadian Nationals from Vancouver, while the Alaska Steamship Company and the Pacific Steamship Company provide sailings from Seattle. The several services permit visits to one port, or all important ports, in Alaska, with an opportunity for inland trips by rail on the Alaska Railroad and water voyages down the Yukon River, these being on a basis of exceedingly nominal rates for the all-inclusive tours.

Steamship Schedules

The Scandinavian American Line has announced a regular service from Copenhagen to Leningrad, in connection with the transatlantic sailings of the line. The service will be maintained by the new motorship Vistula, built for Baltic Sea service, which will provide overside connections with every eastbound ship, commencing with the sailing of the Frederik VIII from New York April 23.

LINER MOVEMENTS

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, March 31

President Grant, Dollar, for Orient via California ports; Hamburg (12:01 a. m.) Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Santa Olivia, Grace, for west coast South America.

Friday, April 1

American Farmer, American Merchant for London; Majestic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Britannic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Lapland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Havre, Antwerp; Santa Ana, Grace, for Los Angeles, San Francisco.

Saturday, April 2

Europa (12:30 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Lancastria, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Kungsholm, Swedish American for Gothenburg; Volendam (12:05 a. m.) Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Scythia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Conte Biancamano, Italia, for Naples, Nice, Genoa; Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Western World, Munson, for east coast South America; Reliance, Hamburg-American, on West Indies cruise.

Monday, April 4

California, Anchor, for Belfast, Glasgow.

Tuesday, April 5

De Grasse, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Exochorda, American Export, for Mediterranean ports.

Wednesday, April 6

American Importer, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Aquitania (midnight), Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Bergensfjord, Norwegian America, for Bergen, Oslo.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, April 3

Scythia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, April 1

President Pierce, Dollar, on world service (westward); Santa Teresa, Grace, for New York.

Wednesday, April 6

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, April 2

Santa Teresa, Grace, for New York; Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, April 2

President Taft, American Mail, for Orient.

Wednesday, April 6

Hikawa Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, March 31

Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Friday, April 1

Deutschland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; De Grasse, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Bergensfjord, Norwegian America, from Oslo, Bergen.

Saturday, April 2

American Importer, United States, from Hamburg.

Sunday, April 3

General Von Steuben, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton; Transylvania, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, Halifax.

Monday, April 4

American Trader, American Merchant, from London; Adriatic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Roma, Italia, from Genoa, Villefranche, Naples; Santa Clara, Grace from west coast South America.

Tuesday, April 5

Westernland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Havre, Southampton, Halifax.

Wednesday, April 6

Olympic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Ile de France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Excalibur, American Export, from Mediterannean ports.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, April 1

Shinyo Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

Monday, April 4

President McKinley, Dollar, from New York, for Orient; Virginia, Panama Pacific, from New York.

Tuesday, April 5

President Coolidge, Dollar, from Orient, for New York.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Thursday, March 31

Malolo, Matson, from Honolulu.

Saturday, April 2

Calawaii, Lassco, from Honolulu; Virginia, Panama Pacific, from New York; President McKinley, Dollar, from New York, for Orient.

DUE SEATTLE

Tuesday, April 5

President Jefferson, American Mail, from Orient; Shidzuoka Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

DUE VANCOUVER

Saturday, April 2

Empress of Japan, Canadian Pacific, from Orient.

Just How Loud Is a Big Noise?

Another Topic of Conversation Beside Weather—France Tunes Out U. S. Radio

By VOLNEY D. HURD

A FAMOUS question, "How high is up?" is usually followed by another, "How low is down?" A study of sound now brings the question of "How loud is noisy?"

Any measurement needs a starting point and in endeavoring to find out the extent of loudness a unit of measurement called the "decibel" was developed by engineers. The next step was to use this measuring a great variety of sounds of various strength.

Mr. Keith Henney, editor of Electronics, has worked up a most interesting chart, reproduced here, which gives a very good idea of the extent of loudness. The loudest sound is taken to be thunder. The smallest perceptible sound is the rustle of leaves. In between these two there are a vast number of sounds. For instance, we find that a whisper is louder than the rustle of leaves, but our oft dreamed of "quiet garden" has a constant noise level which is higher than a whisper.

Stepping from the garden into the average dwelling the noise increases. Then viewing the chart's next item, it is no wonder office workers are anxious to get home since even a quiet office is noisier than the average dwelling. Next comes the average office, and the next unit in loudness beyond that is a quiet automobile.

The chart next lists a vacuum cleaner as being quieter than ordinary conversation, but there are vacuum cleaners and vacuum cleaners. None of those that salesmen have brought to our doors could be considered quieter than ordinary conversation, although again, how loud is ordinary conversation? A glance at the chart shows that it is between 100,000 and 1,000,000 decibels, believe it or not.

Next in order comes the busy street, then the average motortruck, then heavy street traffic. After that we run into the final six listings which are real noise makers. They are the pneumatic drill, elevated train, riveting machine, boiler shop, airplane engine and finally thunder.

Whether or not this all answers our opening question of, "How loud is noisy," it does provide us with some relative units of comparison. Thus when you say something is "as quiet as an average dwelling" you will know that it is halfway between a quiet garden and a quiet office. When anyone says to you, "That elevated train made a terrific noise," you can say, "Yes, but you should hear a riveting machine."

Perhaps this chart may become an integral part of a book of aids to conversation.

France to "Build Her Own"

WHEN France, two months ago, laid restrictions upon the amount of radio material which the United States might export to that country, the news fell like a bombshell in American radio circles. With the radio industry moving very slowly in the United States the development of an export market was a very bright light. The French market particularly had been receptive and the amount of material sent there was increasing by leaps and bounds. Then the decree of Jan. 16 restricted the four chief contributing countries to the following annual amounts:

	Tons
Holland	79.2
Germany	50
United States	16.6
Great Britain	4.6

The arbitrary fixing of these figures would seem to be a deliberate discrimination against the United States on the part of the French Government and this impression has been rather general in the radio industry.

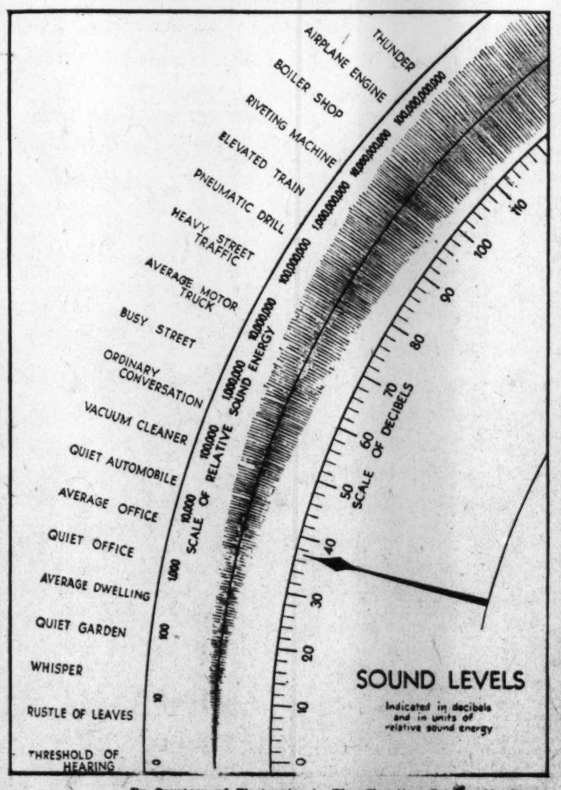
The fact is, that in radio as in many other imports, France uses the quota system for controlling the inflow of material. A new radio quota has been long in the making and it is based on import figures of some time back, when the United States was shipping only a small amount of material into its undeveloped market in France, the American home market being at that time in good condition.

M. Louis Rollin, Minister of Commerce, has promised a careful examination of the American case by April 1 due to the representation on the part of the American Embassy and the American Chamber of Commerce in France.

A study of French total consumption, based on the 1931 import figures, makes it quite evident that France is prepared to develop the radio receiver business within its own borders. If one studies the 1931 import figures and compares them with the new quota figures, a marked contrast is shown. The 1931 figures were as follows:

	Tons
Germany	1295
Holland	917
United States	869

Relative Strength of Sounds



By Courtesy of Electronics to The Christian Science Monitor

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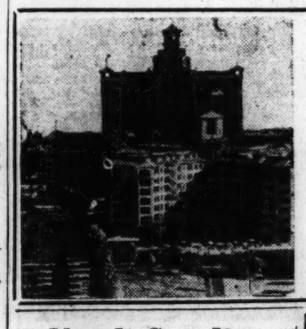

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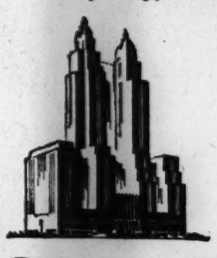

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FROM BOSTON*		
Scythia	Apr.	2
Antonia	"	16
Scythia	May	1
California	"	8
Laconia	"	15
Scythia	"	29

* From New York previous day

CRUISES

West Indies	FROM NEW YORK	
s/s Samaria Apr. 16	Aquitania	Apr. 6
	Mauretania	" 15
All Europe	Aquitania	" 27
s/s Lancastria July 2	Berengaria	May 4
	Mauretania	" 7
Week End Apr. 22 - May 27	Aurania	April 8
	Samaria	April 29
	Lancastria	May 6

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MARKET MAKES VAIN ATTEMPT TO GO HIGHER

Upward Trend Is Checked by Fresh Selling—Close Is Irregular

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—The stock market tried to rally at times today, as sentiment was improved by news of real progress toward balancing the federal budget, but fresh selling cropped out in the last hour, and gains of a point or more in leading issues were largely cancelled.

American Can and U. S. Steel lost gains of about a point. Southern Pacific and Anaconda sagged about a point to new lows.

The close was irregular. The day's turnover exceeded 1,000,000 shares.

In the morning selling, International Telephone dropped 2⅜ to a new low at 5, but later recovered more than a point. A few other soft spots appeared at that time, Anaconda and Southern Pacific sagging about a point to new lows, but most of the leaders held up well.

The market was also aided by the detailed announcement of the Ford Motor Company's new models, which, the automobile industry hopes, may loosen considerable deferred buying for all of the larger manufacturers.

Improvement shown in several more railroad operating reports for February was also helpful. New York Central despite a substantial drop in gross, was able to report net operating revenues of $2,679,318, compared with $1,560,589 in February of 1931, and Illinois Central showed net of $1,179,353, as increased from $108,547.

Balanced Budget Outlook

The more reassuring outlook for a balanced budget was reflected in a letup of pressure against the American dollar in the foreign exchange markets. The French franc slipped back well below the point at which it would be profitable for Paris to take more gold from New York, and the pound sterling reacted a few cents. There was also a lightening of pressure against United States Government bonds.

The selling of International Telephone was accomplished by rumors that Kreuger & Toll was liquidating part of the block of stock which it received in payment for the Ericsson Telephone Company, but this could not be confirmed, and was presumably based merely upon the supposition that this stock might be more readily liquidated than many of the other Kreuger holdings.

The combined condition statement of weekly reporting Federal Reserve member banks indicated that there had been considerable further hangover deflation. It was notable, however, that banks increased by $14,000,000 their investments of securities other than U. S. Governments. Loans on securities, however, shrunk to the extent of $76,000,000, or about double the decline in brokers' loans for that period, and all other loans, which includes commercial loans, dropped $58,000,000. A considerable part of a drop of $149,000,000 in demand deposits presumably reflected payment of income taxes.

Bonds More Cheerful

The bond market did considerably better today, taking courage from a firmer U. S. Government list and a pickup in railroad issues.

Tabulation of February carrier earnings disclosed a relatively favorable showing, which may have prompted an improved demand for the bonds. Obligations reflecting support included Santa Fe general 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Canadian Pacific 4s and Chicago & North Western 4¾s.

Liberty bonds and Treasury certificates turned over actively at generally moderate price increases. Reversal of the recent trend was attributed to more cheerful news coming out of Washington concerning the revenue bill battle. There were especially brisk dealings in the fourth Liberty Loan issue.

Kreuger bonds strengthened, gain of a couple of points or more appearing in International Match 5s and Kreuger & Toll 5s. Foreign obligations, on the whole, scaled upward. Norway 6s, with a rise of about 3 points, and German 5½s were among the leaders. French 7½s touched a new 1932 high.

Weakness of International Telephone stock had its influence on the convertible 4½s, which turned reactionary. Stock privilege issues, as a group, were reasonably steady.

Domestic utilities, with some exceptions, firmed quietly. Moderate pressure was exerted against North American 5s of 1961, but American Telephone loans, Utilities Power & Light 5½s and Postal 5s, among others, improved.

STOCKS LOWER ON SWEDISH BOURSE

STOCKHOLM, March 29 (AP)—The Bourse showed an uneasy tendency today as a result of last week's report showing the unfavorable position of the Kreuger & Toll companies. Swedish Match stocks were down 15 points and the krona also was off.

The government newspaper Svanska Morgenbladet said today the expected extension of the moratorium granted Kreuger & Toll interests will not be sufficient to permit provisional settlement of the company's affairs. The paper recommended additional measures to protect not only Swedish bonds but also stock in the various Kreuger companies from excessive realization.

The press in general expected the Government would take vigorous measures to limit the effects of the position in which the Kreuger & Toll companies find themselves. The newspaper Aftonbladet said funds would be placed at the disposal of firms requiring them during the next quarter.

CONSOLIDATED AIRCRAFT CORP.

Consolidated Aircraft Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $177,449 after expenses and taxes, compared with net income of $127,091, or 22 cents a share on 579,000 shares of common, in 1930.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN

New York, Ontario & Western Railway report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, shows net income of $668,343, equal to $1.15 a share on 581,139 shares of common stock. This compares with a deficit of $260,439 after charges in 1930 and deficit of $350,045 in 1929.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.29	Last Mar.28
3	2	..	Abitibi Pow & P	300	2	2	2	..
5¾	3¾	..	Adams Express	1100	4½	4	4	4
30⅜	24	2	Adams Millis	200	27	27	27	26½
62½	46	4½	Air Reduction	2400	54⅛	52½	53¼	52½
16⅝	11⅞	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1600	15⅝	15	15⅝	15
3½	1¼	..	Alleghany Corp	1400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
7⅜	2½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1200	3½	3½	3⅝	..
6½	2½	..	Allegh pf ww XL	400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
87½	62¼	6‡	Allied Chem	9400	77	75	75¼	75⅛
119	108	7	Allied Chem pf	100	115	113¼	113¼	116
13⅜	10½	.50	Allis Chalmers	2300	10	9⅞	10	10
⅝	¾	..	Amal Leather	400	..	¾	¾	..
14⅜	12	2	Amerada	400	13⅞	13½	13⅝	14
7½	5¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	5½	5½	5½	..
15½	12	1.00	Am Brake S&F	100	12	12	12	12
90	73½	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	85	85	85	..
73⅞	54⅝	5‡	Am Can	19100	66	63½	63	62¾
8⅝	6	..	Am Car & Pdry	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
39⅞	25	7	Am Car & F pf	10	27½	26	26	26
37⅜	29	3‡	Am Chicle	100	32⅜	31	31	32¼
6	5	..	Am Colortyps	100	5	5	5	5
11	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	1100	10½	9⅞	10	9⅝
9¼	4½	..	Am & For Pow	2100	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝
38½	15¼	..	Am & For Pow 7	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
17¼	8½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
21⅝	12	2	Am Ice	900	18¾	18½	18½	18⅝
8½	5	..	Am International	3700	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
9⅛	5¾	..	Am Locomotive	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
6⅜	3½	..	Am Metal	1600	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
19½	15	..	Am Metal 6%	10	14½	14½	14⅝	..
16⅝	11⅜	1	Am Power & Lt	1900	12½	11⅞	12	12
58	44¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	200	41⅜	41	41⅛	43
49¾	32	5	Am P&L pf A	300	33	32	32½	33
8½	6	.40	Am Radiator	10200	6	5¾	5¾	5⅞
124	110	7	Am Radiator pf	10	108	108	108	109
13	7⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	700	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
39¼	21⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	400	23	23⅜	23	23½
18⅝	11½	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	2100	11⅜	10⅝	11	10½
55	32½	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	400	32⅛	32	32	34
85	53	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	55	53	53	..
8¾	5¾	..	Am Steel Ddries	1100	6	5⅞	6	6
88⅛	67¼	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	70	70	70	70
137⅝	107⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	41100	114⅜	111⅞	113	113⅝
70	25½	..	Am Type F pf	20	24⅞	22	23⅞	..
34½	20⅝	3	Am Wat W&E	400	27⅝	27½	27½	28
5⅝	3	..	Am Woolen	100	3¼	3½	3¼	..
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	23¼	21⅝	23¼	21¾
33	19⅞	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	22	22	23	..
12⅜	7⅛	..	Anaconda Cop	1900	7⅛	6	6¾	7¼
9	6	..	Anaconda Wire	400	5½	5	5	..
17½	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	13⅝	13½	13½	13¾
2	1	..	Armour Ill A	200	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
8¼	4⅝	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
94	68⅞	6	Atchison T&SF	1200	70⅝	69	69⅞	69
41½	23	4	Atl Coast Line	100	23	21	21	23
10⅛	9½	..	Atl Gulf & W I	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
12⅞	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	400	11½	11¼	11⅜	11¼
25½	17⅛	2	Atlas Powder	100	17	16	16	17⅛
79½	71⅜	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	71¼	71¼	71¼	71½
151¾	81¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	9400	84¼	81⅝	82	83½

—B—

8½	4⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	1200	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
28½	16½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	17⅝	17½	17½	18
21⅜	12¾	..	Balt & Ohio	3400	15	14⅜	14⅝	15
41½	18	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	20	20	20	21
99	85	6½	Bamberger pf	100	85	85	85	85
79½	67⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	70	69¼	68	68	70¼
5⅞	4	..	Barnsdall A	400	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
43½	26	4	Beatrice Cream	3300	30	28½	28	32¼
95	83	7	Beatrice Cr pf	400	91½	83¼	83½	..
44¾	39	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	38¼
18⅜	9⅝	.60	Bendix Aviation	5100	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
24⅞	19½	2	Best & Co	1400	19½	19¼	19¼	19¼
24⅝	15⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	3100	18	17½	17⅝	19¼
74	48¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	50	46½	46½	48⅜
61	60	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	60	60	60	60
22¼	13	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1100	14½	13⅝	13⅝	13½
43⅛	34¾	3‡	Borden	4200	38¾	38	38⅝	37⅞
12⅝	9	1	Borg Warner	700	9¾	9¼	9¼	9
11¾	7⅞	1	Briggs & Strat	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
50¼	30¼	4	Brooklyn Man T	6100	48¾	47½	48	48⅜
78⅜	68	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	74	74	74	74½
10	7½	..	Brooklyn Queens	700	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
89½	22½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	79	78¾	78¾	79
2	1	..	Bruns Terminal	100	1½	1½	1½	..
23¼	13¼	..	Budd Mfg	1500	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
4½	2⅜	..	Budd Wheel	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
3½	2⅜	..	Bulova Watch	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
1⅜	1	..	Burns Bros A cts	200	1	1	1	..
13	9⅞	.80	Burroughs Add	100	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10½
21⅜	15¾	2½	Bush Terminal	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½
65	50	7	Bush Term ctfs	10	56¼	56¼	56¼	58
1¼	⅞	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
⅞	⅝	..	Butte & Superior	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
4⅝	3½	..	Butterick	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
19	10½	..	Byers	700	14¾	14	14½	14
55	50	7	Byers pf	10	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	..

—C—

4	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	1200	2½	2½	2½	2½
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	200	11⅜	11	11⅜	11½
20⅝	10⅛	1¼	Canadian Pacific	3600	14⅜	14	14⅛	14¼
18¾	17	1.60	Cannon Mills	300	19½	19½	19½	19½
43⅜	26⅛	..	Case Thresh	19100	34⅝	33½	33⅝	33⅜
75	49½	7	Case Thresh pf	100	56	55	55	..
15	8¾	1	Caterpillar Trac	3100	8⅞	8	8⅞	8¼
13	6	..	Celotex Co pf	100	6	6	6	..
12½	11½	1½	CBentral Aguirre	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
15	9¾	..	Cerro de Pasco	700	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
7	4¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	6¼	6	6	6
20⅝	12¼	.3	Chesapeake Corp	1100	13⅝	13	13	12½
31¼	17⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	5500	19½	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝
2	1	..	Chi & E Ill	200	1	1	1	..
2	1½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	1½	1½	1½	..
4⅜	3	..	Chi & Gt West	00	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
15½	9⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	9⅛	8¾	9	8¼
7	3¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	3	2⅞	3	3
12⅜	6	..	Chi & N western	2400	7¼	6⅞	7	7
6¾	3½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
16⅜	8½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
27½	14¾	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	15	14¼	15	..
3½	2	7	Childs Company	100	3	3	3	3½
15¾	10¼	1	Chrysler	9600	11⅜	10¾	11	10¼
28½	24⅛	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	1100	24⅞	24½	24⅞	25
31½	24¾	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	900	26¼	25½	26¼	26
95	87	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	400	90	90	90	90
10½	9	..	Colonial Bea Oil	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
16½	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	3600	13½	12⅜	12⅞	12⅝
79	64	6	Columbia G pf A	100	72	72	72	74
7⅛	6½	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	6½	6½	6½	..
41⅞	28	3	Columbian Carb	2100	32½	31¼	31½	31⅜
11	8¼	1	Comm Credit	1700	8¾	8½	8⅞	8⅝
27⅞	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	19½	19¼	19½	18⅜
77	58	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	68	67½	67½	..
10¼	7¼	.60	Comm Solvents	900	8	7⅞	8	7¾
4⅞	3½	.30	Comwith & So	900	3⅞	3½	3½	3½
68½	59	6	Comwith & S 8pf	400	61	59¾	61	60½
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
5⅜	3½	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
11¾	8⅜	2	Consol Film I pf	700	9½	9¼	9⅛	9
68¾	54⅛	4	Consol Gas	18100	61½	59½	60¾	60¾
95	89	5	Consol Gas pf	700	92	91¾	91¾	92
1½	⅛	..	Container B	500	¾	½	¾	½
7	4⅜	..	Cont Baking A	700	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
1	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	300	¾	⅞	⅞	⅞
41¾	40	8	Cont Baking pf	400	41	40¼	41	..
41	31¾	2½	Cont Can	700	35¾	35¼	35⅜	35
4¾	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
25¼	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	800	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	20
1¾	1	..	Cont Motors	100	1	1	1	..
7	5⅝	..	Cont Oil	2700	6⅜	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
¾	⅜	..	Cont Shares	1400	½	½	½	½
47⅜	37	3	Corn Products	1600	42½	42	42½	41½
129½	125	7	Corn Prod pf	20	126¼	126¼	126¼	125
4¾	2⅝	..	Coty	1300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
23	20	2‡	Cream of Wheat	200	21	21	21	21
19½	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	400	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	..
15⅞	12	1.20	Crown Cork & S	200	12½	12½	12½	12½
49⅞	35¾	7	Crucible Steel pf	30	36	35	35	..
35½	30	4	Cudahy Packing	100	44¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
86	75	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	78	78	78	76
2⅜	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	11400	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1900	2	1⅜	2	1½
90	70¼	7	Cushman 7%	10	85	85	85	..

—D—

5⅛	3	..	Davison Chem	1600	3⅜	3	3	3½
15⅛	8½	1.40	Deere & Co pf	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
89½	65½	9	Del & Hudson	400	71	70½	70¾	71
28¾	17⅜	..	Del Lack & W	500	18¼	18	18	18
122	98	8	Detroit Edison	600	99	98	98	99¾
15⅞	12½	1	Diamond Match	200	15¼	15	15¼	14⅝
24½	21⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝
11⅜	7½	1	Dome Mines	1400	10¼	10	10⅛	10
18	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	15½	15½	15½	15
23	17¼	3½	Dresser A	200	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17¼
12½	8	2	Dresser B	100	8	8	8	..
59¾	45¼	4	Du Pont de Nem	19200	47¾	46¼	46⅞	46
105	98	6	Du Pont deb	100	103¼	103¼	103¼	103½
97	89	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	92½	92½	92½	92½

—E—

87⅞	68½	5	Eastman Kodak	2600	76	74⅛	74¼	74⅞
8	4¾	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	300	6½	6	6	..
23¾	23¼	4	Elec Auto-Lite	2900	25¼	24	24	25
2½	1¼	..	Elec Boat	200	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1¾
4	2¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	3600	3½	3	3¼	3½
15⅜	9¾	1	Elec Pow & Lt	11600	11	10¼	10⅝	10¾
64	38¼	7	Elec Pow & L pf	500	40⅝	38¼	38¼	41½
55½	31½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	31½	31½	31½	..
33¼	24⅞	3	Elec Stk Battery	700	25¼	24¾	24¾	25
107¼	100½	7	Endicott John pf	100	105	105	195	..
19	17½	2½	Equitable Off Blg	200	18	17⅝	18	..
10	5¼	..	Erie RR	200	7	7	7	7
7¼	3½	..	Eureka Vacuum	1500	5⅝	5⅜	5⅞	5¼
11⅜	9¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	40	10½	10	10¼	..

—F—

14	10⅞	.80	Fed Dept Stores	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
10⅜	3⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	100	6¼	6¼	6½	6
27⅜	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	300	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
15⅜	12	1	Firestone T & R	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12¼
53	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	900	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	47½
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	300	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
⅞	¾	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	470	¾	¾	¾	¾
1½	¼	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	140	¼	¼	¼	¼
7½	4	..	Follansbee B	500	5½	5	5	..
21⅞	15½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	17½	17½	17½	17¾
4½	2½	..	Foundation	100	2½	2½	2½	..
5⅝	2⅜	..	Fox Film A	1400	3⅜	3	3¼	3
19½	15¼	2	Freeport Texas	1200	18	17¾	17¾	17¾

—G—

3⅝	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	100	2½	2½	2½	..
61	49	6	Gen Am Inv pf ww	200	52	50½	50½	..
35⅜	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	500	30⅜	30	30	30
15½	10¾	1	Gen Asphalt	200	11¼	11	11	11
19⅜	11	2	Gen Baking	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16½
16½	11⅛	..	Gen Cable pf	100	12½	12½	12½	..
26½	17¾	1	Gen Electric	22400	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	18⅜
11¾	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	4900	11	11	11	11
40½	31⅝	3	Gen Foods	5200	36½	35¾	35¾	36
2½	2⅛	6	Gen Gas & E A	1100	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
37	31⅝	3	Gen Mills	800	33½	33	33¼	33¾
24⅝	15½	2	Gen Motors	7100	17	16	16¾	16
87¼	74½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	81⅜	81	81	80¼
14	10	1	Gen Print Ink	10	10	10	10	..
5	3	..	Gen Pub Service	1600	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
28⅝	19¾	3	Gen Ry Signal	800	21	20¼	20¼	20⅝
1¼	¾	..	Gen Realty	900	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
16½	12¼	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
16	8	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	100	8	8	8	8
1¼	⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	600	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	5100	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	19¼
2½	1⅝	..	Gimbel Bros	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
7	4⅜	..	Glidden	1000	6	5¾	5¾	6
6½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	5½	5½	5½	..
19⅜	16	1.60	Gold Dust	2100	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼
5⅝	3½	..	Goodrich	400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
18⅜	12⅞	1	Goodyear	1500	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15½
61	43	7	Goodyear ipf	100	50	50	50	..
11½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1200	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
1	⅝	..	Gould Coupler A	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
4⅝	2¼	..	Graham Paige	700	2⅝	2⅜	2½	2½
7¾	5¼	..	Granby	500	5¼	5¼	5½	5¼
3	⅜	..	Grand-Sil Stores	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
30¼	25½	1	Grant (WT)	300	26½	26½	26½	26½
13¼	10½	2	Great Nor Ore	200	11	10⅝	11	10½
25	14½	2	Great Nor pf	1800	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
6½	4	..	Great West Sug	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
1¾	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1800	1	1	1	1

—H—

23	20½	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20½
27¼	26	1¾	Hack W pf A	10	26½	26½	26½	..
2¼	1⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.29	Last Mar.28
19	13¾	..	Hahn D S pf	300	14	14	14	..
15	9	.50	Harbison Walker	300	9½	9	9	9
38½	30	3	Hercules Powder	400	31	30	30	31¼
95	90	7	Hercules Powd pf	40	90	90	90	90
83	72	6	Hershey Choc	100	73	73	73	72
130¼	110	7.80‡	Homestake M	300	130	130	130½	136
4	2½	..	Houdaille Her B	400	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3½
24⅜	16¼	..	Houston Oil	200	20	20	20	20
11½	3½	..	Houston Oil new	800	4	3½	3⅝	4
16½	10	..	Howe Sound	800	10	10	10	10
30¾	19	3½	Hudson & Man	1000	20	18	18	20
11¾	5½	..	Hudson Motor	500	6	6	6	6
5⅝	2	..	Hupp Motors	300	3	2⅞	3	3½

—I—

18¼	9½	..	Ill Central	3800	13⅞	13¾	13	13⅞
1⅝	⅞	..	Indian Motor	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
1⅝	1¼	..	Indian Refining	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
38¾	23½	4	Indus Rayon	1100	29⅝	29	29¼	29
39¼	27½	3	Ingersoll-Rand	1800	29½	28¼	28½	29½
4¼	2½	..	Inspiration Cop	500	2½	2½	2½	2½
8	4½	.50	Insuranshare Del	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
14⅝	5½	..	Interboro Rap T	900	13½	12¾	12⅞	13¼
117	90¾	6‡	Int Business M	1400	97½	97	97	96
5½	3⅜	.40	Int Carriers	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
18⅜	11¼	3	Int Cement	700	10⅜	10½	10¼	10½
1⅞	⅜	..	Int Combustion	300	⅞	⅞

BUSINESS IN CLOTH MARKET REMAINS QUIET

Mills Continue to Hold Up Prices Although Trading Is Slow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 29—Quiet business has been the rule in the primary cotton cloth market and last week was the fifth successive week that this condition has prevailed.

Mills continued to maintain their price structure as they are generally convinced that lowering of the prices will not bring any appreciable volume of buying. On the contrary, it might very easily cause more hesitation from potential buyers as happened earlier this year.

The result of this policy was that second hands sold about as many yards of goods as the mills, with the former getting about ⅛c less a yard on their sales than the mills. Some few goods were sold by some mills at slight concessions, usually about 1-16c, but the large majority of mills held firmly to their prices.

About 7000 yards of 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard print cloths sold at 4⅜c by second hands and a number of small lots were moved by the mills at 4½c. Small lots of 38½-inch 64x60s brought 3 11-16c and 3⅝c to second hands but 3¾-3⅞c to the mills.

The 39-inch 80x80s 4.00-yard were obtained at 5½c and the 72x76s 4.25-yard at 5¼c.

Broadcloths Quiet

Carded broadcloths were generally quiet and unchanged. Small lots moved out of second hands at 4⅛c for 36½-inch, 80x60s, 5.00-yard, but mills received 4¼c for this number. The 90x60s, 4.32-yard, brought 5¼c and the 100x60s, 37-inch, 4.10-yard, from 5⅜c to 5½c. The 112x60s, 3.85-yard were obtained at 6⅛-¼c.

There is quite a marked tendency among buyers to select goods made by certain mills which turn out superior qualities of standard numbers, and such goods easily command premiums of ⅛c to ½c. Sheetings were quiet and firm. This section has shown greater stability in maintaining the top prices of the year than any other division.

Prices were not lifted so much during the buying rush and therefore they are not so subject to scaling. Pajama checks sold at 4⅝-½c for the 36½-inch, 72x80s, 4.70-yard and at 5½c for 88x88s, 4.00-yard.

Drills were quiet, but a steady movement of small lots of various weights made a fair total volume. The 37-inch 2.37-yard sold at 5⅜c and the 3.95-yard at 4c. Twills moved in like manner.

Osnaburgs ruled at 5¼-⅜c for the 36-inch 7-ounce goods and at 3⅜-½c for 3.90-yard. Filling sateens were generally quiet but occasional sales were recorded.

In reviewing the week, mills feel that the advent of better retail weather will have a quickening effect on retail sales which will shortly be reflected in the primary market. The pre-Easter sales at retail are reported as the lightest in many years. Last week was the best one in March but came too late to affect the primary market.

Hand-to-Mouth Buying

In fine and fancy goods the hand-to-mouth buying habit still prevails. The tendency to give preference to certain mills either on account of the superiority of their goods or, in some cases, shipping advantages, is being emphasized in this quiet market.

This was especially noticeable in standard constructions with lawns. The 36-inch 10.25-yard 72x80s carded lawns sold for 4⅝c for some eastern makes, while others obtained only 4½c and southern makes only received 4⅜c.

The southern sales were very light while eastern sales were quite substantial with the highest price getting the larger volume.

Brassiere cloths showed the same variation with a greater spread. The 40½-inch in jacquard 96x56s with 150 denier first quality rayon warp and 16s combed filling brought 24½c for preferred makes and 23½c for others.

Some of this difference was due to breaking strength and the patterns. Dobbies of 96x52s of smiliar constructions moved at 18c southern and 19c eastern. The orders were of moderate size for deliveries, 10 per cent each week.

Drapery Fabrics Moderate

Drapery fabrics were sold in moderate volume. A variety of weave specifications were used for 50-inch 150x52s with corresponding difference in prices.

Curtain materials were rather dull and moved in light volume. Rayon marquisettes brought 17½c for the 38-inch, 18½c for 40-inch, and 22c for 48-inch when using 150 denier yarns in warp and filling.

Orders for future delivery of panne satins were taken at 42½c for 40-inch all rayon 225x40s and 65c for all acetate 320x96s. Voiles while not so active as earlier in the season, were firm in price. The 40-inch 60x52s slack twist sold usually at 5½c and preferred makes brought 5¼c.

Organdies have had a steady moderate sale. The 40-inch 13.50-yard 76x68s sold from 9½c to 10½c and the 39-inch 68-56s 11.00-yard at 5½c southern and 5¼ eastern. Rayon georgettes 64x56s 43-inch moved at 24½c to 25c.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans—	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	2½%	2½%	1½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	3%	3%	2%
Com paper	3¾@4	3¾@4	2½@2¾
Bar silver	30c	29⅝c	29¼c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	2¾@3	2¾@3	1½@2¼
4 to 6 months	2¾@3	2¾@3	2@2¼

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	2⅛@2⅜	2⅛@2⅜	1⅜@1½
60 days	2⅛@2⅜	2⅛@2⅜	1⅜@1½
90 days	2⅛@2⅜	2⅛@2⅜	1⅜@1½
4 months	2⅜@2½	2⅜@2½	1¾@1¾
5 months	2⅜@2¾	2⅜@2¾	1¾@1¾
6 months	2⅜@2¾	2⅜@2¾	1¾@1¾

London Quotations

Call money	1⅝%	1⅝%	2¾%
Short bills	2 @2⅛	2 @2⅛	2⅝@2⅛
3 mos bills	2⅛@2¼	2⅛@2¼	2⅜@2⅝
Bar gold	108s 11d	112s 2d	84s 10½d
Bar silver	17½d	17½d	13½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	3½%	3½%	2½%
Com paper	3½@4	3½@4	2½@3
Collat loans	5	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	6%
Boston	3½	Budapest	7
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	5
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	7
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	3½
New York	3	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	5
Richmond	3½	Prague	6
San Francisco	3½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Sofia	9½
Athens	12	Rome	6
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.84
Berlin	6	Stockholm	5
Bucharest	7	Vienna	8
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$3.79¼	$3.82⅜	$4.8665
Cables	3.79½	3.82½	4.8665
France—franc	.0393⅞	.0394¼	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1399	.1396	.139
Italy—lira	.0519½	.0520	.0526
Germany—mark	.2381	.2380	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1405	.1400	.1407
Cr'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2094	.2060	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0168	.0170	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129	.129
Holland—florin	.4044	.4040	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1745	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.2035	.2000	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0761	.0765	.193
Sweden—krona	.2030	.2025	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1941	.1937	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0178½	.0178	.0176
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol	.2500	.2462½	*
Shanghai—tael	.3337½	.3237½	*
India—rupee	.2900	.2775	.3650
Japan—yen	.3350	.3275	.4984
Java—florin	.4024	.4010	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts tStlments—dol	.4425	.4300	.5678
	South America		
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0625	.0625	.1196
Chile—peso	.1210	.1210	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2812½	.2812½	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.4725	.4750	1.0342
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8925	.8975	1.00
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	22	21½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	18	18
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	16	16
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	20	19¾
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	77½	77½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33	32¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	67¼	66
Amer Inter 5½s '49	68	68
Amer Smelting 5s '47	86	85½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101¾	101⅜
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	102½	102½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101⅜	101⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99¼	98½
Amer T&T 5s '65	98	98⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	102¼	102⅛
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	73	73
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	25½	25½
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '64	75¾	75¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	76⅛	76
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	67	65½
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	56	56
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	83	83
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	86¼	85¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90	90
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	90½	90⅛
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	59	59
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	39	39
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	92	92
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	79	78
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	52	51
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	70	77
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '60	41	39¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	57⅞	58
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	73	73
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	89¾	88½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102½	102⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102½	102½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	96½	95
Cen District Tel 5s	101	101
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	25	25
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	65	65
Boston & Maine 5s '67	69¾	69¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	12½	11
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102	101½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	88½	87¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	76⅛	76
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	104	103¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	97¼	96¾
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '41	96¼	96¼
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	76	76
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	83	83
By Products Coke 5½s '45	55	55
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	4	4
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	80⅜	80⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	80¼	80¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	79⅞	79⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	79¾	79¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	86⅞	86⅜
Can North 4½s '35	91½	91½
Can North deb 6½s '46	100¼	99¾
Can North deb 7s '40	98⅝	98⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	75	74
Can Pacific 4½s '60	75	74
Can Pacific 5s '44	82	82
oCan Pacific 5s '54	77½	77½
Cen Hud Gas 6s	100	100
Cen Pacific 5s '60	79½	79¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	75⅝	75½
Certainteed 5½s '48	3	3
Ches Corp 5s '47	56¾	56
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	88⅛	88
Ches & O con 5s '39	100	100
Ches & O 4½s B	80	79½
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	81	81
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	87½	87½
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	86	86
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	100	100
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	39⅜	39⅜
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	60	60
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	69½	69½
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	67	66¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	7¾	7½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	36½	35
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	24½	23⅝
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	82	82
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	77	77
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	82	82
Chicago & Nw 4½s rcts E '49	51½	53
Chicago R I&P 4½s cv '60	33¼	32
Chicago StL Norls 5s	75	75
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	37½	37½
Chicago Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	28	28
Chicago StL Norls Mem	50	50
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	91¼	91
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	98	98
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	85	84⅝
Chile Copper 5s '47	58	57¼
Cin Wab Mich 4s	61	61
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	70½	70½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	34¾	34¾
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	77	77
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr.	82	80
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	79½	77¾
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	90½	90
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	20	20
Con Gas 4½s '51	94	93½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104⅛	103½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	10	10
Container Corp 6s '46	30	30
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	75¼	75
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	57¼	57¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	25	25
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '69	91½	91½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	89	89
Den &Rio G con 4s '36	59	59
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	25⅞	25
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	91⅝	91½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100	100
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	78¼	78¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	94⅞	94⅞
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	41	40
Erie RR ref 5s '67	34	33½
Erie RR gen lien	50¾	50¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	34¼	33¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	5½	5
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	95	94
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101¾	101½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	54	54
Goodrich 6s '45	44¾	44¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	74½	74½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	76	76
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	95¼	95⅛
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	98⅜	98⅜
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	65	65
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	64	64
Great Northern 7s '36 A	90½	89
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	10¼	10¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	57	56½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	81½	81⅛
Humble Oil 5s '37	99	98¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101½	101¼
Ill Central 4s '52	52⅞	52⅞
Ill Central 4s '53	41	41
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	52¼	52¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	38	37½
Ill Central 6½s '36	67	67
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	39¾	38¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	97½	97½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97½	97½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	81	81
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	79	78
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	42	41¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	21	20
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	20	19
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	55¾	55¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	55¾	55
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	41½	40⅞
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	75¼	74¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	59	56½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	38	38
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	50	50
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	54⅜	52¾
Int Paper 6s '55	31	31
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	31	30½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	38¼	32
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	35½	30
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	65	61
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	96¼	96¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	62½	62½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85	84½
Kings Co El 4s '49	66¼	66¼
Kings Co Lt 6s	121	121
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	87⅞	87⅞
Lack Steel con 5s '50	88	88
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	94	94
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	76½	75⅞
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	76	76
L'Autaro 6s '54	11	10½
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	90½	90½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	85¾	85½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	41⅞	40¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96¾	96
L&N uni 4s '40	85	85
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	41	40½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	89¼	88
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	77	77
Metro Water 5½s '50	46	46
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94⅞	94⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	90⅞	88½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	44	44
Min StL & SSM 5s bstd	40	40
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	63	62½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	40	38⅜
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	27	26
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	41¼	39¼
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	41	40
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	40½	39¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	41	39¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	27½	26
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	14⅜	14
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	92⅛	92⅛
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	74	73⅞
Mut Fuel	95½	94¼
Namm Sons 6s '43	80	80
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	94	93¾
Nat Steel 5s	78¼	77
Newberry 5½s	75	75
New Eng T&T 5s '52	101¾	101¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	30	30
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74¼	74¼
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	67⅞	67⅞
NYC&HR 4½s N	59½	59
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	60	60
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	79	79
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	32¼	31½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	33½	32
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	59¼	57½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	54	54
NY Dock Co 5s '38	33½	33½
NY Edison 5s '44	101	101
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109½	109½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	69¼	68½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	8½	86
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	43¼	42
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	54	53⅜
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	92¾	92¾
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1¼	1¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	95⅝	95⅝
NY Steam '56 wi	94	94
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99½	99⅜
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	57	57
Niag Share 5½s '50	66¾	66¾
Norf Southern rfg A '61	16	15
Norf & W con 4s '96	87	87
North Am Co 5s '61	83½	83
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	83⅛	83⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	86	86
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	90	90
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	98	98
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	77	76½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	81	81
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96½	96½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	103½	103½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	97⅛	97⅛
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	80	79
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	87½	87½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	39½	39
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	65	65
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	44	44
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	86⅞	86¾
Penn Railroad con 4s '43	89½	89½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	85½	85½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	94½	94½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	76	76
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	72½	72½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	100
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	53	53
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	52	52
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	86	85
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90	90
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	68½	68½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	40½	40½
Phil Railway 4s '37	18¼	18¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	99¾	99¾
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	85	85
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	55½	55
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	32	30½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	91	90⅝
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	97¼	97¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	96⅝	96⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '37	73¾	73¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	66½	66
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	45	45
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	55	55
Revere Copper & Br 6s '48	53½	53½
Rio G & W col 4s '40	52¼	52
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	45½	44⅞
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	22½	22
St. Louis & SF 4½s '78	18	17½
St Louis Sw con 4s '32	80	79½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '32	43	42
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '53	85½	85½
Seabd A L 6s ct	4¾	4¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	58½	58
Shell Union 5s '47	53	50
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	50¾	50¾
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '38	88½	88½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	92	91½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	96¼	96¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	93¾	93¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	57¾	57¾
Smith A O 6½s '33	101⅝	101⅝
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '43	85	85
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101	101
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	76¾	76¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	60	59½
Southern Pacific of Calif 5s '37	98	98
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	76¾	76¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	36	36
Southern Ry con 5s '94	77	77
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	50	49½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	101
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	91¼	91
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100¾	100½
Texas Corp 5s '44	75¾	75¼
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	66½	65
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	65	65
Third Ave 5s '37	89¾	89¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	35½	34⅞
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	64	63
Union Pacific 4s '68	76⅝	76
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	80½	80½
United Biscuit 6s '42	99	99
US Rubber Co 5s '47	37	37
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	72½	71½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	96⅝	96⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	29	28
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	29¾	28½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	4½	4
Virginia Ry 5s '62	99¾	99¾
Wabash RR 4½s '78	8¾	6¼
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	72½	72½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	9¼	9¼
Walworth 6s '45	20	20
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	29	29
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	102½	102½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	25	25
Warren Bros 6s '41	34	34
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101	101
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	100⅛	100⅛
West Shore 4s 2361	70	70
Western Electric 5s '44	99	98
Western Maryland 4s '52	54¾	54¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	60½	60
Western Pacific 5s A '46	35¼	35¼
Western Union 5s '51	57	57
Western Union 6½s '36	82⅛	80½
Western Union 5s '50	59¼	59⅛
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	63	63
White Sew Mach 6s '35 xw	10⅞	10⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	84	84
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	32½	32
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68⅛	68⅛
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	66	66

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Mar29	Mar28
			Last	
3½s '47	99.31	99.28	99.31	99.29
1st 4¼s '47	100.3	100.2	100.2	100.00
4th 4¼s '38	100.10	100.4	100.8	100.6
US 3s '55	88.22	88.16	88.16	88.12
US 3½s '49	90.13	90.7	90.7	90.6
US 3½s '43 Mar.	94.30	94.14	94.20	94.4
US 3½s '43 June	94.24	94.19	94.19	94.12
US 3½s '47	94.12	94.	94.12	94.00
US 3½s '56	97.4	96.20	97.	96.28
US 4s '54	99.22	99.16	99.22	99.10
US 4¼s '52	102.24	102.22	102.22	102.26

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	36¼	36
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	8½	8½
Antioquia 7s A '45	9¾	9¾
Antioquia 7s C '45	10	10
Antwerp 5s '58	73⅝	73⅝
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	51½	51
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	51¼	50¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	51¼	51¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	51½	51½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	51½	51¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	51⅛	51⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	51¼	51⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	51½	50¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	51⅛	51⅛
Australia 5s '57	58⅝	58½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	54	53½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	96¾	96½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	26½	26½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	74	73½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	86	85½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	93½	92¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	100½	100⅜
Berlin (City) 6s 58	20¾	20½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	24½	24½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	31⅞	30⅞
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	28	28
Berlin Elec 6s '55	28¼	26¼
Bogota (City) 8s '45	9	9
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	5¾	5¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	7¾	7½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102	102
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	21½	21
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	23	21½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	22	21¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	26¾	26¾
Bremen 7s '35	27	26
Brisane 5s '58	40¼	40¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	22¾	22¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	30½	30
Bulgaria 7s '67	19	19
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	78¾	78¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	95	94⅞
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	15	15
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	13⅞	13
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	36⅝	36⅝
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	14¾	14½
Chile (Rep) Jan '61	13½	13
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	12	12
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	12¾	12¾
Chile (Gov Hu-K Ry 5s '51	13	13
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	33½	33½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	21	21
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	24¼	23¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	23¾	23¾
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	61	61
Corboda (Prov) 7s '42	41	41
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	78½	78½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	40½	39½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	99	99
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	99	99
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	89	88

CHEMISTS FIND SUGAR BUILDS BETTER HOUSES

Makes Mortar Stronger, They Say—Washington Man Wins Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 29—"Roses are red, violets are blue; sugar is sweet, and my house is, too," may well be sung by builders in the future, the American Chemical Society in convention here was told in effect yesterday by Dr. Gerald J. Cox and Dr. John Metschl of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research.

The two Pittsburgh experts said that as a result of numerous experiments with sucrose, they had found that sugar added to lime, sand and mortar greatly increased the tensile strength of buildings.

This is only one of the wonders of chemistry, 1932 style, revealed to the Chemical Society during the opening session of its four-day meeting. That chemistry continues its contributions to world advance was demonstrated by various papers presented during the opening meeting.

The annual Joseph Priestley medal, highest honor the society bestows on any chemist, was presented Monday afternoon to Dr. Charles L. Parsons of Washington for "outstanding work." Dr. Parsons, for the past 25 years secretary of the society, is a native of Marlboro, Mass., and holds many honorary degrees. Priestley discovered oxygen in 1774 and the Priestley medal honors his memory.

The Gulf Coast region of the United States may become an important center of activity for Tung oil production, Dr. Henry A. Gardner of Washington assured the meeting. He said tests have determined that the south central part of Florida and the region westward along the Gulf through Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana is best suited for production of the tung-nut. Tung oil is used in the manufacture of paint products. Gulf Coast tung growing will reduce the $12,000,000 annual imports of tung oil from China and other places, Mr. Gardner said, and will keep this money in the United States.

The income of the society has not decreased at all in proportion with the so-called economic slump, Dr. L. V. Redman, president of the American Chemical Society, and vice-president of the Bakelite Corporation, assured the society.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 Henry Potnoir, violinist.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's sketch.
5:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:00 Black and Blue program.
6:15 The Bostonians.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Spratt's program.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Magazine sketch.
9:00 NBC, Musical Magazine; orchestra; Fred Hufsmith, tenor.
9:30 NBC, National Oratorio Society.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell, humorist; Joe Moss's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 Agricultural markets.
5:30 "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcemnts.
6:02 Edward J. Lord, pianist.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Just Willie."
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 "Frost Kings."
8:15 Jimmie Rogers.
8:30 Heel Hugger Harmonies.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities."
10:00 NBC, Happy Rose Orchestra.
10:15 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
10:30 NBC, Soloists; orchestra.
10:45 Anti-Communist League.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Paramount organ, Roland Pomerat.
11:45 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 "Musical Mirror," Helen Barr, soprano; string ensemble.
5:30 "Three Minute Men."
5:45 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Orchestra; soloist and reporter.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 Lee La May, baritonette.
7:00 CBS, "Myra and Marge."
7:15 Ranny Weeks; Troubadours.
7:30 Shepard Fashion Mirror.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club; interview; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrian O'Brien and pianist.
8:45 CBS, "Ed" Sullivan; Orchestra; Jack Benny, guest.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Le Paradis Dance Band.
10:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ Recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 Providence Biltmore Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Vivian Ruth."
5:15 CBS, "Meet the Artist," interview; Reis and Dunn.
5:30 CBS, "The Professor and the Major."
5:45 CBS, "Movie Star Revue."
6:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn, comedy and songs.
6:30 CBS, "Songs of Romance."
6:45 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.
6:59 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 CBS, William Vincent Hall; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Sylvia Froos; Victor Moore; orchestra.
7:45 Concert Ensemble; Edward Jardon, tenor.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Shamrock Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, The Dictators.
8:45 Interview.
9:00 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
9:00 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 CBS, "Symphony of Color," Jack Kerr.
10:15 Modern Male Chorus.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Alex Gray, baritone.
10:45 CBS, "The Funnyboners."
11:00 CBS, Columbia Concerts Program.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (330kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—William Lewis, tenor.
5:15 Songs.
5:30 Aloha-Oe Orchestra.
6:00 Anne Demerjian, soprano.
6:15 "Album of Dreams."
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Crystal Quartet.
7:00 Truman Carew and His Royal Collegians.
7:30 Xylophone and organ.
7:45 Song pictures with Orrin White, tenor.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:15 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Woman's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:28 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:15 a. m.—Aloma Hawaiians.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, John L. Fogarty, tenor.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Committee on Highway Safety.
1:45 p. m.—Matinée Gems.
2:00 p. m.—Songs, Lou Baker.
2:30 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio program.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue, light opera music.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—"The Captivators"; orchestra.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—"Four Eton Boys."
4:00 p. m.—"Spotlighting Modern Education."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band Concert.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Rita Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
3:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Mary Nevery, soprano; Concert Ensemble.
4:30 p. m.—Francis Cronin, organist; soloist.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Willard W. Merrill, Berkeley, Calif.
Mrs. Eloise Hachten, Washington, D. C.
Miss Mary Cameron, London, Eng.
Mary Elizabeth MacNichol, St. Stephen, N. B.
Mrs. Maud L. Maguire, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Florian W. Richardson, Boston, Mass.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SHAMMY SHINER, the washable polishing cloth for silver and other metals; sells everywhere; no repeats; no liquids, pastes or powders needed; agents buy outright at big discount; large profits; men and women agents wanted. ECONOMY POLISHER CO., Inc., 118 Spring St., New York City.

CLAIM ADJUSTING

IN Hudson Valley and Catskills, New York State; 21 years' experience all casualty lines. Write THOMAS GRAY, Newburgh, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 130 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN—Sell our costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments sent; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT Take orders children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie; many Monitor readers now successfully represent us. Our consistent advertising in Monitor for several years aids representatives' sales; pleasant, dignified, profitable commission work. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-18, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, East 191st St. (2525 Morris Ave.), 2 blocks from new Christian Science church—Modern apartment house, facing St. James Park, one block subway, 3-4-5 rooms, $55 up, electric refrigeration; resident management. RAymond 9-9893.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.—4-room apartment, large reception hall, 2 piazzas, new house, adult family. Apply 203 Everett St., Allston.

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64 Hemenway Street, Boston

1, 2 and 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished. References required, $30 up. Resident janitor.

LOWELL, MASS.—Modern, sunny 5-room apartment and garage. Call Lowell 7127.

N. Y. C., W. 57th—Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, beautiful 1-room apartment, all conveniences. Phone Circle 7-4640, ext. 817.

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ACCOUNTANT offers new and complete business service; special attention given firms without bookkeepers; details on request. METROPOLITAN AUDIT CO., 200 Broadway, N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER, Coats, Dresses, Alterations, renovations; perfect taste; reasonable; in, out. FASHION STUDIO, 231 East 53d St., New York City. Plaza 3-3863.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, Cortlandt 7-2363.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway New York City. Tel. Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242. N. Y. C.

FOR SALE

8-ROOM cottage with sun parlor, electric range; all improvements; garage; all in good condition; corner lot, beautiful view. 155 Walnut Street, Walden, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Attractive home, 4 rooms, first floor; 5 rooms, 2 baths, second floor; 2 rooms, bath, third floor; garage. Phone Plfd. 6-3069. Write K. C. B., 987 Central Ave.

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NEW and used furniture of distinction; estate of Marie Eddy; free suburban delivery; open until 9. GEORGE'S AUCTION ROOMS (912 Columbus Ave), between 104th-105th. 6th-9th Aves.; "L" to door. New York City.

FURRIERS

FURS REPAIRED, relined, renovated, lowest prices; expert workmanship; we call and deliver. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont Street, Boston. Lib. 2724.

HELP WANTED—MEN

DESIGNER KNITWEAR SPECIALIST—Experienced sweaters, pajamas, beachwear, from design to finished product; small town, New York State; firm highest standing. Write fully Box M-16, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PRIVATE schoolmaster, Christian, with boys' following, for camp councilor; write full details. V-74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESMAN KNITWEAR SPECIALIST—Experienced sweaters, pajamas, beachwear, from design to finished product; small town, New York State; firm highest standing. Write fully Box M-16, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HARBOR VIEW—A home for rest or to receive care; located on beautiful Northport Bay. MRS. THOMPSON, 48 Bayview Ave., Northport, L. I.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Home offering comforts, rest, study, attention if desired. Apply ADELINE B. JOHNSON, 222 Boulevard. Tel. Scarsdale 112.

Tenacre, Inc.

Tel. Princeton 758 PRINCETON, N. J.

Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed. New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

N. Y. C., Sedgwick Ave., 2270 Bronx (University Heights)—Charming 7-room house, furnished-unfurnished; garage; refined neighborhood, near Christian Science church; $125 monthly. Raymond 9-7170.

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BOWDOIN & MANLEY, 54 West 74th St., New York City—Interior furnishings, decorations; town or country houses.

CURTAINS, UPHOLSTERING, CABINET WORK REPAIRING AND REFINISHING FURNITURE C. F. LOEFFLER 311 E. 45th St., New York City Tel. Va. 3-7597

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HATS made to fit the individual, expert hat remodeling; moderate prices. MME. REIS, 3 West 8th Street, Hotel Marleton, New York City.

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LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

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SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y. Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Modern heating; open fireplace.

Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

The GUEST HOUSE

302 Eighth Ave., Asbury Park, N. J. Quiet, homelike, helpful; near beach and boardwalk; sunny rooms, excellent table. Tel. 7916.

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GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 10171.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED FELIX BARTH, 9113 111th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y. Tel. Cleveland 3-7991.

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Bracken
(Pteris aquilina)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Where: Throughout the temperate regions of the world assuming different forms in different localities. It seems to be equally as abundant in the Old World as it is in the Western Hemisphere.

Distinguishing features: Dull green in color, fronds in three's at the summit of a stout and erect stalk; branches are widely spreading.

Bracken is without doubt one of the three or four most common ferns. It commonly grows and prospers in sterile and dry soil, whether it be in a region where the sun continually beats down with withering heat, or in shady surroundings protected by light woods. Its large size, great abundance and coarse appearance make it easy to identify.

In America it usually grows to 2½ or 3½ feet tall. In contrast with this is the situation in the far north, where it only reaches two or three inches, or in the South American Andes and Irish hills, where it is reported as tall as 10 or 12 feet. The rootstalks are extremely thick, sometimes exceeding the thickness of a lead pencil. They are creeping in habit and often extend for 10 or 20 feet, just below the level of the ground.

The fruit dots of the bracken are unique, forming a continuous line along the margins of the pinnules, which roll back and protect the dots.

Bracken, or brake, as it is often called, was one of the earliest of ferns to be distinguished and named. As early as 1325 we have records of early herbals mentioning it, and in 1523 it is found that under certain conditions prescribed by law a man may "lawfully selle all the wode, brome, fyrs, braken, ferne, busshes," etc., he chooses. Robert Burns beloved poet and writer of Scotland, speaks often of being "amang the brachens, on the brae." Though abundant and common everywhere, bracken is undesirable in most any garden.

What They Say

Happiness

"Any man who starts out to chase happiness will find it running away from him. We get happiness by indirection."—*Harry Emerson Fosdick.*

New Markets

"A surplus is a good thing because it forces the discovery of new uses."—*Henry Ford.*

Hint to Husbands

"Most men learn, either by direct or indirect method, that a woman, if she be normal, thrives on praise."—*Fannie Hurst.*

Being Humble

"Man must realize his own unimportance before he can appreciate his importance."—*B. R. Baumgardt.*

In Lighter Vein

Now We Know

"Why did they provide the Capitol with a rotunda?"

"To make a place for statesmen who like to run around in circles!"—*Pathfinder.*

Obedience

The following is an incident that happened some years ago in India: A bachelor friend was giving a dinner party to some of his pals and their wives, and thought that wild duck would be a nice change. Instructions were duly given to the cook, and late that afternoon, when the host returned from his office, he found the cook busily chasing the wretched duck round and round the compound. Upon being asked why, the cook replied (after having safely caught the duck) that as he was unable to get a wild duck in the market, he had bought a tame one and was trying to make it wild by chasing it round the compound.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Substitute for "wild about" (F. W. K., who asks if "there is not some expression one might use, a little less dignified than 'admire' or 'esteem,' yet more so than the many slang expressions we so often hear when one attempts to express enthusiasm over another. We hear one say, for instance, 'I am simply wild —or raving—or crazy about another,' when the speaker merely means to express pleasure, delight, or enthusiasm over the character of that other person. Do we need a new expression in the English language, or is it simply that I have not yet been able to find the right one for this purpose?"—Here is an opportunity for some of our readers to come to the rescue.

But, for a start, let us consider such expressions as: "I like him," "He fascinates me," "I confess a great fancy for him," "He has captivated (or won) us all," "He has endeared himself to us," "I have a great attachment for him," etc.

Nature, literature, etc. (Miss E. C., who confesses we have not made ourselves clear by respelling these words phonetically, *nay'-tyour, lit'-er-a-tyour,* etc.)—This was done in the hope of drawing attention away from the altogether too common habit of sounding the last syllable as *-choor* or *-toor.* The endeavor was made to clarify the value of the *u* by spelling it *you*—the prefixing of the *t* completing the syllable.

(Note to inquirer: It would seem impracticable to give a review of all the words analyzed in this feature; perhaps you have observed, though, that many of the words—as they appear of timely importance—are discussed. Please feel free, however, to submit any question on the use or pronunciation of words, the answer to which may be of interest to other readers.—ED.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

CIVILITY *costs nothing and buys everything.*
—LADY MONTAGUE

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

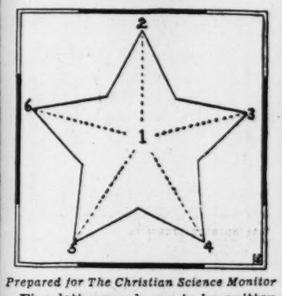
Effective Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Alameda, Calif.

IN A quiet, loving way, a woman accomplished much good for the women inmates of a near-by prison. A bill had been passed by the State Legislature which allowed the women of the state institutions to sell their needlework. Prompted by the desire to be of service, this woman purchased, from a large wholesale house, quantities of stamped articles to be embroidered, various threads for embroidering, crocheting and knitting; also silk remnants and materials for making articles of clothing, etc. Each week she would go to the prison and distribute the materials. When the women had quite an amount of finished articles, she obtained a booth for their display and sale. The sales took place sometimes at the State Fair, sometimes at the industrial exhibitions held in San Francisco, or in a large department store and in her own home. She maintained a system of bookkeeping whereby each woman was charged with the wholesale price of the materials and credited with each sale. The profit enabled the women to purchase items of clothing or any of the articles they were allowed to have. Some saved their profits in order to have some money on hand when they were released from prison.

Besides bringing profitable and sunny hours to idle hands and improving the morale of the women's department, this woman's well-planned activity stands as a model of effective service to humanity.

Star Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Five-letter words are to be written on the dotted lines, definitions as follows: 1-2—Game played on chessboard; 1-3—A moving member of the solar system; 1-4—Large country of Asia; 1-5—Used to sit in; 1-6—A mark consisting of two intersecting lines. If you use the correct words, the last letters, 2-3-4-5-6, will spell the name of something connected with this puzzle.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Tail to Kite Puzzle:
Tail, bail, ball, bale, bate, bite, kite.

A Fold-up Farm-Yard. The farmer's son and the fat pig.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Here is another unit of the Fold-up Farmyard. To make it, paste the designs upon cardboard and color the parts. Make the boy's waist and shoes yellow and paint the pig a creamy shade of brown. Then cut out all the parts and fasten them together with brass paper fasteners. Now you can move both boy and pig into many positions that will be amusing. And, best of all, you can fold them up into a small space and put them away when you are done playing with them

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Relief Is Not Enough

WHEN the epic of American industry is written, the present period of gloom may be recognized as its period of greatest progress. No record of mushroom expansion, no story of invention's triumphs, no history of dizzy financing could match the tale of heroism and hardship, of ingenuity and achievement, being written on the industrial front today. And nowhere does it show more vividly than in the battle to maintain employment.

A portion of this account has been set down in a pamphlet describing methods of spreading work, just issued by the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief. Case after case in prosaic words tells the splendid story of how the enemy, jobless demoralization, has been combated. Workers have sacrificed, sharing work and wages with those less fortunate. Employers have sacrificed, standing losses in efficiency in order to keep more hands busy. Amazing ingenuity has been developed in stabilizing the flow of production, in shifting men to different work, in adapting shorter weeks and days to the needs of trade and in spreading wages equitably according to family responsibilities and individual needs.

Never has industry achieved so much in the way of utilizing and conserving human values. Mere recital of the examples of resourcefulness and heroism becomes a panegyric.

But what a pitiful panegyric! It is a poem describing merely the rear-guard stand of a defeated army. Despite all that has been done, there are nearly 15,000,000 Americans unemployed or dependent on unemployed workers! And as many more are believed to be on part time and part wages. In face of that disaster, any victories on the employment front are merely mitigations.

We can be grateful for them, but we should be careful not to be satisfied with them. Nor with the even more pitiful form of unemployment relief which supplies alms in lieu of work. It is a magnificent fact that private and public charity has been able so largely to prevent hunger and privation. But it is a terrific fact that modern America manages its economic machinery so poorly as to cause hunger and privation. We can be proud that never before has a depression been so well cushioned. But we must be shamed by our failure so to control economic forces that no cushioning would be needed.

The very extent of our triumphs in finding employment and relieving unemployment is an indictment of the system which makes them necessary. There can be no self-complacency about successes in meeting the situation. They merely measure the underlying failure. Unemployment insurance, which has been so reluctantly considered and so unfairly labeled a "dole," is vastly better than the actual dole of alms; but unemployment insurance itself is likely to be an economic waste and a social evil. Any really intelligent economic system would have no need of it.

We wonder today how feudalism ever existed. Doubtless coming generations will wonder how the individualism of today—which is in few respects the free individualism that we fondly believe—could have been allowed to wreck human hopes and destroy security as it is doing. Society has become so closely knit that only the herb-eating hermit maintains genuine individualism.

All others have their freedom limited by some form of dependence, are somehow cogs in the machine. Even the heads of the biggest corporations have come to recognize that fact. And many of them are wondering if the time has not come to surrender some measure of freedom for greater security. Or to give up freedom as an individual to gain freedom for the community of which they are part. Such plans as that of Mr. Gerard Swope are straws in the wind.

Chaos is not freedom. And certainly freedom from the depredations of an ungoverned economic machine would be worth some sacrifice. It would seem worth while to try to apply to industry as a whole some of the planning which is now temporarily preventing greater unemployment in certain plants, this with a view to permanent prevention of unemployment.

The University and the Drama

THE recent presentation in the library of Christ Church, Oxford, of Kyd's "Spanish Tragedy" resumes a tradition which, though interrupted for many years, was a factor of great importance in the English theater, and which may become important again.

In the Middle Ages and the early modern period, the theatrical performances at Christ Church were lavish and splendid productions; they were attended several times by Queen Elizabeth, and once at least by Charles I. They were generally more ambitious than those seen in London, and through them the University of Oxford wielded considerable influence over the theatrical life of the capital.

That influence, however, is now only a memory of the past. In few things is the contrast between American and English universities more striking than in their attitude toward the theater. At Liverpool University there is a lectureship in drama, but nowhere in England is there a university school of the theater comparable in scale, outlook and importance with that at, for example, Yale. In consequence, the English universities, though dominating most of the other fields of literary activity, have exerted but small influence over the development of the drama. With the exception of Keats and Browning, all the great poets of the nineteenth century were university men; but the foremost names in the history of the English drama, from Shakespeare to Shaw, are those of men whose formal education ended short of the classic halls.

Yet there is much interest taken in the theater in the English universities. There are eminent dramatic societies at both Oxford and Cambridge, and most of the provincial universities from time to time give public theatrical performances. The former have produced celebrated actors, including Mr. Arthur Bourchier and Mr. Leslie Banks, who is as well known in America as in Britain. But this interest is undergraduate interest. It receives little or no official encouragement and stimulus.

Many would welcome the theater's being given as important a place in the curriculum of English universities as it receives in some schools on the other side of the Atlantic. It would undoubtedly influence the commercial theater to its advantage. It would encourage the flow of intelligence into dramatic work; it would institute a vigorous and continuous tradition; it would do something to raise the standard of theatrical taste. One hopes that the interest which is being aroused by Christ Church's resumption of dramatic activities may suggest the desirability of endowing a school of the theater in a British university.

Pay for Chicago's Teachers

OF ALL the sad snarls into which the skeins of municipal planning and good government have been knotted, the tax tangle in Chicago ranks with the worst. And especially as it concerns the payment of schoolteachers. In nearly a twelvemonth, these faithful warders of tomorrow's citizens have received only ten weeks' pay for their services; none the less, they have been daily at their posts, bravely carrying on.

A recent study of the situation, undertaken by the Chicago Principals' Club, shows these teachers in debt on loans $7,000,000, with $6,600,000 more outstanding on other bills. In addition, some 3175 teachers, about half those questioned in the study, have a large number of persons dependent upon them.

Some days ago, New York teachers made a splendid overture to aid their Chicago colleagues. They have proposed the establishment of a loan fund from which to meet the needs of those feeling the greatest pinch.

That the situation is grave, no one disputes. When any city, a home of culture and progress, permits thousands of individuals, daily concerned with the advancement of that very culture and progress, to bear the burden of municipal incompetency, avarice and mistaken planning, thought everywhere is challenged. On what, one begins to ask oneself, can a city pride itself if not on its integrity, its moral and ethical culture, its enlightened thinking? Can any city, great or small, allow vicious indifference to such a state of affairs to suggest the thought that those who serve best fare worst?

But there is a right solution even to this problem, and there are evidences that Chicago is awaking to its true responsibility. Certainly, it possesses the courage, intelligence and energy to bring it to a speedy conclusion. And what a splendid thing it will be to see this proper provision for teachers take its place next year with all those other worthy achievements that will be heralded in Chicago's Century of Progress Exposition!

Fast Trains and Extra Fares

THE era of extra-fare trains appears to be on the wane in the United States, with the report by examiners for the Interstate Commerce Commission recommending that not more than one-third of the New York-Chicago limiteds be on an extra-fare basis. There are a few other routes on which extra fares are charged, generally on the basis of approximately $1 an hour for the saving in time under the standard schedules, but only between New York and Chicago has the practice grown to large proportions.

Acting even before the I. C. C. could pass on the examiners' report, the two principal railroads on the route, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania, already have tentatively agreed upon the elimination of virtually all extra fares with the exception of those on their two premier trains, the Twentieth Century and the Broadway Limited, respectively. These trains will operate on an even faster schedule, probably eighteen hours, with a flat extra fare of $10. Heretofore, the basis has been that all trains between these cities making less than a twenty-eight-hour time charged an extra fare of $1.20 for each hour below that agreed maximum.

Singularly enough, there has been little popular objection to the payment of extra fares on trains, many persons being willing to pay the higher charges, because of the time saved, the more sumptuous accommodations provided, and the added facilities, such as train secretaries, which facilitated the transaction of business en route.

Essentially, the elimination of the extra fares marks a reduction in passenger rates, in that virtually all these famous trains will now be open to all passengers, without payment of any charge other than the basic railroad and Pullman fares. While it may further deplete the railroads' passenger revenues, it is essentially a bid for more business, reducing as it does the cost of travel, and permitting the use of trains of luxurious accommodations to passengers who heretofore have been deterred from using them by the higher fares.

That the extra speed on the two leading trains will compete effectively with the airplanes is evident, particularly westward, as the hour's difference in time will make it possible to leave New York in the late afternoon and be in Chicago early the following morning. Eastbound the rail traveler has been penalized heretofore by the hour's difference in time, which made it necessary to leave Chicago at noon to be in New York the next morning. A two-hour later departure should go far toward equalizing competition with the air lines.

How to Sell More Radio Sets

PROTESTS against Government operation of radiocasting have been loudly voiced by radio set manufacturers. Yet, why they should have come out in support of the broadcasters is rather difficult to understand. Of course, the radio manufacturer depends wholly on broadcasting for the sale of his product. But by the same token any lowering of broadcasting quality adversely affects his market. That the quality of radiocast programs in the United States today has brought about a poorer market is obvious to anyone who makes even a casual survey of the radio industry.

Discounting the sales decrease which might be caused by general slowing up of business—though amusements in general feel such periods relatively slightly—we still have an industry struggling along on a very much lower level of income. Yet it is not at all difficult to understand why radio sets do not sell.

A salesman must be "sold" on his product before he can sell it to others. And if a man offers a radio set to someone knowing that it will merely open the flood gates of excessive advertising and jazz programs, he cannot be enthusiastic as to the actual value of his product. If, on the other hand, he knew that in selling a radio set he was giving a purchaser the opportunity to tune in on a great national radio system supported by the Government but administered by cultural and civic leaders interested not in selling cigarettes or mouth washes but in satisfying listeners and raising standards of entertainment, education and culture, he might indeed consider it a privilege to offer his radio for sale.

Not only is it in the number of sets that the decrease in manufacturer's profit has come, but to a far greater degree in the lower price per set. The radio receiver, after all, is the price the American public pays for its radio programs, other than the unreckonable price of listening to advertising and combing through dull programs. If radio were worth more than $50 to the average person, he would be glad to pay more for a receiver, for there is no question but what as a rule the $150 to $200 receivers give much better tonal reproduction.

A case in point is one where the general manager of a large concern, who could easily have afforded a $200 or $300 radio set, bought a $50 midget. He said: "I listen only to the Philharmonic on Sundays and an occasional news program during the week, and I do not feel I should tie up more than $50 in an investment for such limited listening."

The question at present seems to be just how much American broadcasting has built up radio manufacturing and how far it has "let it down." A Government-owned, foundation-administered national broadcasting service would certainly seem to offer the inspiration required to develop a market not only for more radio sets, but for the more expensive types of sets. This being the case, the support of the present type of broadcasting by the radio set manufacturers seems to have overlooked some rather important points.

Well Dressed, Cambridge!

HARMONIZING COSTUMES with scenery is being urged in England. Men's outfitters, recognizing a growing hiking movement, are urging their customers not only to dress the part, but to appear on their jaunts in costumes which shall strike no discordant note in the area through which they may be passing. Heather mixtures for the Scottish moors, emerald shades for the Lakes of Killarney and orange effects for Ulster have been suggested by promoters of the movement.

The movement to raise the scenery above the desecrations of inharmonious attire might well be carried into other activities of the highways. While the motortruck, the gasoline station, the roadside market and the erstwhile billboard must be woven into the texture of the scenery, the threads may be so carefully and tastefully selected that the result is a rhapsody in whatever color nature has ordained shall predominate at the time and place.

The British movement also proposes that each of the outdoor sports shall be suitably dressed. The usual shout of "Well played!" can be varied with a cheer of "Well dressed!" Criticism is being made of the practice of wearing the relics of university days. Sagging sweaters and sodden shoes are declared to be not only antique and anti-representative, but also to exercise a depressing effect on the spectators. Appearance in a cricket game of black-and-white checked caps brought forth a protest from captious critics who undoubtedly would have applauded their appearance at a checker tournament. Clothes must be built to fit the game. It's a topping idea.

Editorial Notes

From preaching confiscation of all private property, the Communist Party Central Committee in Russia now turns to vigorous defense of the right of a peasant on a collective farm to keep his own cow, chickens and small animals. Will the Soviets yet fall in line with the agricultural diversification exponents of the American middle West in their advocacy of the "sow, cow and hen" as a recipe for farm independence?

The "robot chairman," Oldham (Eng.) Town Council's adaptation of an automatic traffic light to limit speeches, seems appropriate for use on spellbinders who talk as if they were robots.

The newly invented felt-coated steel is undeniably the proper thing for the individual who consistently dents his derby on entering his automobile.

Seed catalogues, robins and the latest reports from the baseball training camps in the South all add to the rumor that spring is already here.

The Queen's Answer

OFF to the southeast of England, over toward France, rises the little island of Guernsey out of the Channel. Frosted over the rock cliffs are lush green pastures, where sleek Guernsey cattle graze or lie in the shade, contentedly chewing their cuds.

High on a cliff, clinging there like the nest of an eagle, hangs a huge rock house. It was the hermitage of Victor Hugo, built for him at the time he was banished from France, and there in his little study—hardly large enough for his big old-fashioned desk and the rows and rows of his loved books—he finished that great story called "Les Miserables." The idea of Jean Val Jean in the sea came to him one day as he gazed down at the tireless waves as they beat themselves against the rocks beneath him.

* * *

He was a tall man, his silvery hair reaching his thin shoulders, and his kindliness and love carved out a place in the hearts of these simple people until he grew to be loved even better than their Queen and England's Queen—the great Victoria.

I know, because I was one of the small boys who pressed close in the crowd that summer day she and her husband, Prince Albert, came to visit our tiny island, and I heard what Her Majesty said to him when the people unwittingly showed their preference.

It happened this way.

About seventy-two years ago the royal yacht called the Victoria and Albert lay at anchor off the little dock. It was a gala day. The few shops were closed. British flags waved bright reds and blues in the breeze. Woven ropes of meadow flowers marked off the path of the royal procession. Every man, woman and child, stiff and starched, stood against the flower stands like red-cheeked peasant dolls. The important men—very important indeed—strutted about the dock fussing with their hands, waiting to say their set little speeches of welcome. I had wormed my freckled face in and out and under, until, with the use of my elbows, I stood in the front row right at the shore edge.

It seemed as if the big town clock that ruled us must have forgotten to move its heavy iron hand. But, at last, there were figures moving on the boat. Then came that tenseness of hushed expectancy among us, until the whisper of "Here she comes!" brushed across us like a summer breeze.

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Four men in fine uniforms with enough gold braid across their breasts to impress even a twelve-year-old boy and make him remember how it glistened all his life, came first to clear the way, and then—the Queen!

She was a little woman, decidedly plump, and plainer looking than my own mother when her hair was fixed the same way—pulled straight back with no curls. But what did that matter? It was the Queen of England passing by!

The little girls threw their wreaths of sweet meadow flowers in her path. The women bowed and breathed a blessing as she passed, and the freckles would have popped right off my nose if excitement could have budged them. The Queen smiled this way and that, and everyone probably felt she smiled right at him. Behind her came Prince Albert, her husband, with more rows of gold braid and medals flashing on his breast. Everyone cheered again, only not so loud. England loved Prince Albert, but, after all, he was only the husband of the Queen.

Then something unexpected happened, and not on the schedule of the Lord Mayor, for behind Prince Albert came Victor Hugo, dressed in a plain black suit. The only thing that glistened about him was the glory of the sun on his snow-white hair. But the crowd? It suddenly seemed to go wild! Men threw their hats in the air—women and girls pulled the flowers from their belts and threw them in his path. And the cry of "Victor Hugo! Victor Hugo! Bravo Victor Hugo!" rang clear to the pastures on the cliff tops.

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But Victor Hugo did not smile and bow. His face suddenly became white and pained as he heard, and he held up his long, thin hand, imploring them to stop; he showed by the lag in his step that he was mortified that he—a refugee from France—should get more acclaim than the Queen of England. The crowd was suddenly quiet. Somehow it had hurt a friend!

I pushed along behind with the rest of the children, keeping close, so that when they stopped at the foot of the little platform that had been built for the occasion, I was right at his heels. He stepped close to the Queen, and I could hear him talking to her, apologizing for the rudeness of her people. She looked at him and smiled.

"You do not need to apologize to me, Mr. Hugo. The people acted as they felt, and that is right, when it comes from the heart. Why shouldn't they love you the more? I have heard how you have put long tables in your hall and loaded them with good things so that the poor children of the island might eat. How you have done this, not just once in awhile—but twice every week in every year."

She looked into the sea of scrubbed and sturdy faces of the children around her before she went on.

"I also know how you must love them, how close to another great lover of little children you are; for it has been brought to me, Victor Hugo, that you are not hemmed in by doctrine—that once a week you bring the hungry Roman Catholic children to your table—and once a week the Protestant!" The Queen's eyes were dim as she held out her royal hand.

"That is true greatness, Victor Hugo—and I am the one who would have been mortified if my people had given me the homage that belongs to you!"

F. T.

Notes From Paris

Identity Cards — A REPORT recently issued by the Préfecture of Police is interesting because it reveals the many different activities of that body. The issue and renewal of identity cards, without which no foreigner may establish a residence or work in France, is one of the most important branches of the work of the Préfecture. During 1931, 72,406 people were granted new cards and 194,927 renewals were issued; 827 foreigners were refused their "permis de séjours," and 4587, mostly agricultural laborers, were repatriated. The report of the Préfecture also states that there were 27,842 taxis, tramways and buses in circulation on the Paris streets last year, and that out of 107,792 applications for driving licenses only 45,269 were granted.

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Feminist Library — Mme. Marguerite Durand has been working for many months preparing her library as a gift to the City of Paris. When it is opened in the spring this will be the first feminist library in Paris, and as such it is expected to do much to help the cause of feminism in France. It consists mainly of books written by or about women, showing the progress of feminism throughout history. It also has a very complete system of classification, giving the titles of the most important books on this subject and the names of the public libraries at which these works may be consulted. Mme. Durand is particularly pleased because her library is to be housed in the new Mairie of the fifth "arrondissement" which is the Latin Quarter, thus enabling students to have free and easy access to it.

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Charts Reproduced — The Société des Bibliophiles Havrais, with M. Auguste Normand as president, has begun a facsimile reproduction of the famous charts of Guillaume le Testu, known as the Portulan charts. Guillaume le Testu was born in 1509 and was one of the most fearless sailors of his time. He served in the French Navy under the command of Admiral de Coligny and became royal pilot. When he had traveled all over the known parts of the world he wrote what he called a "Universal Cosmography" which is now considered very valuable as it contains maps of the world as the geographers of the sixteenth century knew it. The work accomplished by the bibliophiles of Le Havre consists of a map of Florida and the surrounding islands in the Caribbean Sea.

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Couturiers On Guard — Very strict measures were taken this year by ten of the large couturiers in Paris concerning the copy of models exhibited at the spring shows. In the first place a $100 deposit had to be made by any buyer wishing to attend a show and if the buyer did not make at least one purchase this money remained the property of the couturier. All renters of models—that is, people who buy one model and rent it out to copyists—and also all designers, were excluded. All the shows opened on the same day and all deliveries were begun on the same day. A commission of buyers from the large firms in the United States is being formed to keep in touch with the directors of the Haute Couture here.

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Down With Some Poles — A crusade for the elimination of ugly telephone poles has been started by the Touring Club de France. It would particularly have all telephone poles removed from the proximity of historic monuments and ancient churches. The Gendarme's Tower in Caen, where William the Conqueror was buried, is cited as a typical example; the beautiful silhouette of this sixteenth century monument is completely spoiled by a twentieth century telephone pole. Edmond Chaix, president of the Touring Club, has appealed to the Ministry of Posts, requesting that it obey its own regulations which read, "Telephone and telegraph lines shall be strung and the necessary poles placed in such a manner that they do not deface or diminish the beauty of artistic ruins, sites and picturesque landscapes."

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It was recently announced that the Municipal Council had 300 vacancies in its different services, and although the authorities knew that Parisians have a great liking for jobs in state and municipal service they never expected to receive the total of 11,000 applications for these positions. There were 3541 applications for nine posts as general laborers. The large number of applications is, of course, due to the increase of unemployment in Paris.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

America and the Far Eastern Crisis

UNLIKE the other powers concerned in the Far Eastern crisis, America has from the beginning had a consistent policy. This policy has been expressed with great lucidity in a letter, whose summary was published recently and whose full text is now to hand, from Mr. Stimson to Senator Borah. Various spokesmen of the Japanese Government have tried to explain away their country's contravention of treaties by arguing that, since China is disorganized, they do not apply in her case. Mr. Stimson points out that it was precisely the disorganized condition of China that made the Washington Nine-Power Treaty necessary; that, in fact, the treaty was made on the assumption that for some years to come China would be in a disorganized condition. Realizing that a scramble among the powers for territorial and commercial advantages must lead to conflict among themselves and to the final ruin of China, it was decided to leave China alone in order that she might have a guaranteed period of tranquillity in which to evolve an orderly system of government and in order that all nations might trade in China on equal terms. Again, as Mr. Stimson points out, the Nine-Power Treaty is itself only an element in a whole series of agreements making for equilibrium in the Pacific and a consequence of Japan's repudiation of it, if condoned, would be the general upsetting of that equilibrium. As far as America is concerned, she will under no circumstances recognize any territorial or other readjustments brought about in China as a result of Japanese aggression there. Such an attitude ought to have created a firm basis for coöperation between the United States and the League. Unhappily, so far as can be seen, the League Council is taking virtually no advantage of this almost unique opportunity.—*Manchester* (Eng.) *Guardian.*

Business Before Morality?

IN THE memorial of some 25,950 hotel men in behalf of liberalizing the prohibition law there are a dozen whereases, one of which reads as follows: "The subject of prohibition should be considered primarily from the economic viewpoint rather than from its moral, religious or sociological aspects."

When that is permitted to sink in, what are its implications? Is it only another way of saying that the hotel business should be run with regard to economic and not moral, religious or sociological considerations? That might readily be granted.

Not to speak of moral and religious, sociological is a large word and embraces a wide territory. It includes anything with a bearing upon the welfare of society. It is the plea of these hotel men that the welfare of society is not a primary consideration in government dealing with the liquor problem, but that this consideration yields place to business. Is the almighty dollar primary, and moral, religious and sociological interest secondary, in dealing with liquor? It always has been on the liquor side. The liquor interests defied all consideration in going after the dollar. It would not be fair to the wets to say that they have no consideration for sociological, moral or other higher concern of the country on the liquor question, but the 25,950 hotel keepers have frankly placed themselves on a plane with the bootlegger and the former saloon.—*Topeka* (Kan.) *Capital.*